REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,354—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

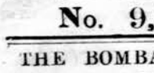
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

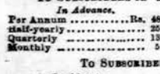
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. SMITH, on MONDAY, the 11th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvi both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

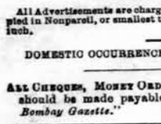
The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	$80	$40	$10	
Port Said	$80	$40	$10	
Jaffa	400	200	120	Including Wine.
Beyrout	425	220	120	
Cyprus	450	250	120	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	560	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thurs ay which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

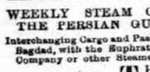
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail about the 12th November.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Anglia (s.s.) will follow at a fortnight's interval.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. VORWAERTS, Capt. G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 15th November 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Season House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2663	500	E. G. Stead	11th Nov.
(s) VENETIA	2726	400	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burns	9th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Mechven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1963	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2533	400	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship SUSSEX, Captain Stap, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and counter-signature, also to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

WALLACE & Co.
Agents for Captain Stap, Ship Sussex.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASSEIN FORT AND RUINS.

A STEAM LAUNCH leaves Bhaynder Station daily on arrival of the Train which leaves Colaba at 6-30 and Grant Road at 7-15 a.m. for Bassein Fort, and leaves Bassein Fort at 3 p.m., for Bhaynder in time for the Train due to leave there at 4-17 and arrive at Grant Road at 6-15 and Colaba at 6-50.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 8th November 1878. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS appointed to be held to-morrow (SATURDAY), the 9th November, at 1-30 p. m., is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 1-30 p. m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 8th November 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REOPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the FIFTEENTH of NOVEMBER 1878, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC, and from that date, until further notice, two mixed Trains will run daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with the Down and the Up Main Line Nagpur Trains as under, namely :—

Down.	a.m.	p.m.	Up.	a.m.	p.m
Jalamb	..... Dep. 9-40	5-55	Khamgaon	..... Dep. 8-10	4-15
Khamgaon	...Arr. 10-35	6-40	Jalamb	..... Arr. 9-05	5-0

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

Information as to fares, rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations or from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 8th November 1878. General Traffic Manager.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENT FOR MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
ESCUTCHEONS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
DESPATCH BOXES,
FANCY WALKING STICKS,
TRAVELLING LEATHER BAGS,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
15 CARAT GOLD SWIVELS,
PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
BEZIQUE MARKERS,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
SCISSORS,
LOCKETS,
&c.

PIANOFORTES.

All the instruments enumerated in the list are now on view at

SCUNDY & CO.'S
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
NEW INSTRUMENTS.

COLLARD and COLLARD' solid mahogany Boudoir Grand, with iron frame tension bars and pin plank trichord, repetition action, brass bound corners, full 7 octaves, A to A	Rs. 1,500
BROADWOOD and SONS solid mahogany, iron frame short Drawing-room Grand, harmonic bar, patent pin piece trichord, repeater action, 7 octaves, A to A. Made to special order	1,800
HARMONICHORD, short Iron Grande, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, brass bound, all joints double tongued and screwed, trichord, double repetition check action. 7 octaves, A to A	1,200
HARMONICHORD, short Iron Grande, similar to above, but with single transverse strings and under dampers	1,100
MOZART'S HARMONICHORD, solid iron framed Grand Square Pianofortes, repeater action, patent long dampers, solid mahogany case, full 7 octaves, A to A	750
SYMPATHETIC solid mahogany Grand Squares, iron plated pin plank, tension bars, and full metal plate full compass, C to A	600
INDIAN PIANETTE, solid complete iron frame, extra secured pin plank, repeater check action, 7 octaves A to A, mahogany case with ebonised mouldings in relief, gilt handles and sconces	450
INDIAN PIANETTE, construction same as above, solid Canadian walnut case	450
INDIAN PIANETTE as above, with rich ebonized case	450

SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS.

ERARD Full Concert Grand, an exhibition Piano, a most powerful toned instrument	1,500
COLLARD and COLLARD solid mahogany Boudoir Grand, brass bound corners, 7 octaves, repeater action, very little used	900
SYMPATHETIC GRAND, solid mahogany trichord, 7 octaves, A to A	650
BROADWOOD and SONS Mahogany Cottage Grand, full metal frame, compass C to A	500
COLLARD and COLLARD Rosewood Semi-Grand, brass bound corners, compass C to A	350
HARMONICHORD, short Iron Grand, solid mahogany, very little used, compass 7 octaves	700
SYMPATHETIC Grand Square, in capital order, compass A to A	500
BROADWOOD SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE, with brass bound corners, compass C to A	450
BROADWOOD mahogany sqre compass C to A	400
SCHIEDMEYER and SOHN walnut square compass, 7 octave	400
COLLARD and COLLARD, mahogany square, compass C to A	350
COLLARD Rosewood Square, compass C to A	300
COLLARD Mahogany Square, F to F	225
MAHOGANY Grand Square, 7 octaves	225
BROADWOOD Square Rosewood, compass F to G.	200

Also several Pianettes, with iron frames, as described in the list of new instruments above, that have been a short time out on hire, to be sold at reduced prices.

*** All prices quoted include zinc or tin lined packing cases.

SOUNDY & COMPANY.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Applications with testimonials, specimens of work, &c., to be addressed to the undersigned. None but those with the highest references need apply

C. F. FULLER, Lieut., R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.
Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 7th November 1878.

A LADY who has had much experience in the management of children would be glad to take charge of one or two, whose parents are in India. She can offer a really comfortable home, careful training and every advantage for education. Her house is large and very pleasantly situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of London. For further particulars and references please apply to MISS WILSON, No. 42, The Chase Clapham Common, London, S. W.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to 1 p.m. of the 14th instant, for the SUPPLY of BREAD, FLOUR WHEATEN, &c.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th November 1878.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company has been REMOVED from THIS DAY to No. 6, HORNBY ROW.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
H. NOWROJEE,
Directors, Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, convened for THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at No. 5, Hornby Row.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
H. NOWROJEE,
Directors, Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Bombay, 6th November 1878.

GRAPHIC OF OCT. 5,
WITH
SPECIAL AFGHANISTAN SUPPLEMENT.
Price Annas 12, by post Re. 1.

COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
FOR CABUL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE "Multum in Parvo" Double Fly Pal, 7 by 5, made of drill, devised specially for the present Expedition, weight 80 lb.. Rs. 75. Commanding Officers' Ditto, 12' by 10', weight 150 lbs. and under, Rs. 130.

The tents are supplied complete with iron pegs, floor cloth, &c. To meet special requirements they can be modified according to instructions.

Regiments can be equipped at short notice with complete suits of strong Khaki Drill, made up according to patterns and sizes, given at the rate of 150 to 200 suits per day.

Kit Bags, Machine Blankets and Strong Ware Clothing, Haversacks and Surgeon Major Hamilton's Water-proof Sheets, as supplied to the Cabul field Force, always available or made up to order. Apply to

GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी बोमबे, बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन, लीमिटेड.

धी बंबे, बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the above Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th November 1878.

The BOOKS of the CORPORATION are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, from TO-MORROW, to 7th December 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has contracted to purchase from HANIFABAI, widow of the late Memon HAJEE ISSA HAJEE ABDOOLA RAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in 1st Carpenter Street, called Khotwaiy or New Town, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 55, Collector's Bill No. 1,760, and the new Survey No. 5,227, and standing in the name of the said Hanifabai, widow, and which said messuage or dwelling house is in occupation of the tenants of the said Hanifabai, widow, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the 1st Carpenter Street public road, on the west partly by the property of Marwady Sowcondass Rammarayen, and partly by Shaik Ibrahim Chokela, on the north by the house of Rawantrow Hirjee, and on the south by the house of Ramchunder Laxumonjee, and containing by admeasurement 285 square yards, be the same little, more or less, including the half portion gullys on both sides.

All persons having any right, title or interest therein or any part thereof or thereto by way of conveyance, settlement, mortgage, gift, inheritance, device or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. SOONDERRAO VASSOODEWJEE, at No. 14, Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, opposite to Mahadev Baug, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 7th day of November 1878.

SADANUND NILLAJEE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE INDIA LIST, Civil and Military, corrected to July 1878	Rs.	6 12
BOURNE'S EXAMPLES of Steam, Air and Gas Engines of the most recent approved types		44 0
THE ARCHITECT; a Illustrated Journal of Art, Civil Engineering, and Building, vol. Jan. to June 1878		8 12
URE'S DICTIONARY of ARTS, Science and Manufactures, 3 vols.		66 8
BARLOW'S HISTORY and Principles of Weaving by Hand and by Power, Illustrated		15 12
HOME'S PRECIS of Modern Tactics		5 8
FAIRBAIRN'S TREATISE on Mills and Millwork		15 12
SPRETSON'S PRACTICAL TREATISE on Casting and Founding, including descriptions of the modern machinery employed in the art		11 4
STANLEY'S THROUGH THE DARK Continent, 2 vols		26 4
DRAPER'S SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS, being Experimental Contributions, &c.		8 12
LOW'S HISTORY of the Indian Navy, 2 vols		22 8
HAUG'S ESSAYS on the Parsee Religion, New Edition 1878		10 0
SERGANT'S NEW GREECE, with Maps		13 4
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

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VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

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VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

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A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
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VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

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PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

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AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 3 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto	thinnest glass, very superior	„ „	142	„ 68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		„ „	168	„ 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		„ „	160	„ 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		„ „	161	„ 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		„ „	198	„ 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS,
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc.,	from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	„ from	10

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
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Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

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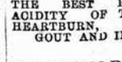
HOMEWARD BOUND.
ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10 0	11 8
	To	18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	„	28 0	31 0
Do. do. Collars on	„	31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	„	36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	„	30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	„	9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets		10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices			
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7 8	8 8
India Cotton Do.	„	2 8	2 12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9 8	11 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7 8	9 0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3 0	3 8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3 0	4 0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1 4	1 12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.



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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,
THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1879, and appointment of Auditors.

The QUARTERLY MEETING adjourned to this day is FURTHER ADJOURNED to half-past 4 p.m. on the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8TH, 1878.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 95⅞, but French Rentes had recovered from 112 to 112½. The London General Produce Markets were mostly dull, at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Plantation and 2s. per cwt. in Native Ceylon, the quotations now being 102s. for Mid.-Plantation and 70s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Mysore Coffee is unchanged in value at 74s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £49 for Ceylon and £56 per ton for Cochin. Prices for Wheat are unchanged, and the only alteration in Seeds is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed Ex-Warehouse.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester at still reported dull, and although there is said to be more doing in the Liverpool Cotton Market, prices for Bombay descriptions are generally 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. Mid.-Orleans is quoted at 6¼d. and Fair Dhollera at 4¼d. per lb. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports amount to 35,000 bales; these are again moderate, but show a slight increase on the previous days this week.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Reserve of £300,000 and in Bullion of £200,000; Discounts are decreased by £500,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has consequently advanced from 33 to 34¼ per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills has fallen to 4½ per cent. in the open Market, so that we may soon look for a reduction in the Bank rate.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 50¾ per oz., a rate which is confirmed by private advices. No shipments are advised by yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning rather firmer, the Banks being willing to draw at 1-16d. advance on our yesterday's quotations. As the day wore on, however, telegrams arrived from Calcutta reporting the market there weak, and there is consequently rather an easier feeling at the close. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2-11½	,,

On Calcutta rates for demand Bills are rather firmer at 100¼, but 60 days' sight Paper is unchanged at 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer, and rates have advanced ¼ per cent. all round, to-day's quotations being Rs. 94½ for Fours, Rs. 94¾ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs: 100 for New Fours-and-a-half.

The Share Market is fairly steady, but values are almost unchanged the only alterations being in some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip. Coorlas have advanced Rs. 10, Orientals Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 15. Flemings have declined Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5.

COTTON keeps very quiet, and with the exception of some purchases for the local mills at yesterday's rates no transactions are reported. Supplies, although somewhat increasing, continues moderate, and with the unfavourable accounts from Home, there is still no inducement to exporters to operate. Of New Cotton there are sellers of Hingunghaut for December-Jansury delivery at Rs. 207 per candy, of Good Oomrawuttee at Rs. 184 per candy for February and Rs. 188 for January delivery, and of Dholleras for March at Rs. 182 per candy.

IN LINSEED there is very little doing in ready lots, but for New for March delivery small sales are reported at Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull with sellers of Guzerat at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. without attracting buyers. For Cawnpore descriptions there is also little enquiry.

WHEAT supplies are small, the only available stocks consisting of inferior parcels of Cawnpore, for which the price asked is Rs. 3¼ per candy.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet. The tone of business is perhaps a shade steadier, but the offtake demand is by no means active either from the bazaar or from offices.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. For Liverpool the current quotation for small lots by steamer is 7-6 for weight and 10 for measurement with next to nothing doing. For sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry.

COALS keep steady with a moderate enquiry for landed parcels.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rupees per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	250	all	12 do	702½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £12-8	6	do	106

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.c*	865
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	880
PortCanning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	215xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	280
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,100
Altree Spinning Co.	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	88
Bawomgeer M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	180
Broach Mills	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.a*	670
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	735
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all		160
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	415
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	1,095
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	—	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	35 p.a*	880
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	940
M. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	800
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,250
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50		27
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,170 xd.
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	—	—	240
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	175
Nicol Press Manufac turing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		425
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	735
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,500
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	880
Soondercdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	8-8
Do do. ‡ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	210
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	940
Victoria Mills	552	1,000	all	22 p.a.	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	180	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,100	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1000	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	12 p.ct	560	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	580	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650	
Benar Company (New)	155	400	all	60 p.a.	460	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	110	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	86	
Carvar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,580	all	50 do	550	
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	800	1,000	all	75 do	175 xd.	
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	920	
Fort Press Co	50	8,000	1,250	50 do	1,100	
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	380	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	30 do	287½	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Rasoon's Press Co.	600	400	all	25 do	320	
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	400	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600	
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	625	

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

B. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅜ 3/0	p. ct	300	
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13⅜ 1/6	do	26	
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7/3	do	72	
Ditto	..	£20 2⅛ 11/11	do	32	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19⅝ 5/15	do	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	187½ p.a.	1,975	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p.a.	3,100 xd.	
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58	
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p.a.	600	
Landing and Shipping Co of Karachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	215	
Mainbar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	200	7½ p. ct	50	
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	17	
rince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	1,050	
Thracher and Co.	1,920	500	all	62½ p. a.	665	
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd November 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,50,434	0	0
Merchandize	2,85,978	0	0
Telegraph	942	0	0
Total Rs.	4,37,354	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles Total Rs.	5,12,448	10	10
Decrease	75,094	10	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE *s.s.* LORD OF THE ISLES, 1,586 tons, Captain T. S. Beal, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday Goa, with 31 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* VINGOLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 218 deck passengers.

THE SHIP FRANCONIA, 1,432 tons, Captain S. H. Morrison, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Cardiff, 4th August, with a cargo of 2,127 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's *s.s.* ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia, with the Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne, Mr. E. Broard Mr. J. Hackett, Mr. Wood, Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. and Mrs. Bearlett. For Glenelg:—Mr. and Mr. Isbister and two children. For Colombo:—Mr. Coorjee.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Vingoria (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Nov 4.
	Franconia	Morrison	Cardiff, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Lord of the Isles(s)	Beal	Calcutta.
	Assam (s)	Stewart	Australia.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
4 City of Lucknow ...Bailey .....London, Aug 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4.—Steamer Queen Victoria. Ships River Indus P F Webster, and 2 ships (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
5 Inverallan .... Coconada.
Dupy de Lome .... Calingapatam.
Cathay (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
6 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Cathay, from Southampton, yesterday evening:—From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Arundel and infant, Colonel Hillard, Mr Dumsteville, Mr and Mrs Sinclaird, child, and infant, Mr Heming, Master Tayler, Mr Cumming, Mr Somerset, Mr Whillis, Miss Cockburn, and Miss Garthwaite. From Brindisi—Rev W Miller, and Mr Du Buisson. From Penang—Mr and Mrs Riddle and 2 children From Galle—Surgn Major Cockburn. From Southampton to Calcutta—Col and Mrs Tucker, Mrs Winton infant, and child, Mr Tottenham and 2 children, Miss Rose, Surg-Major Thornton, Mr DeCourcy, Mr Wise, Mr Doggett, Mrs Turner, Mr Cogswell, Dr Cunningham, Mrs Stuttaford, Mr Boyd, Mr Haviland, Dr Stuart, Mr and Mrs Rushton and child, Miss Ruddock, Mrs Owen and infant, Mr Griesbach, Mr George, Mr and Mrs Cummins and Mrs Benson. From Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Thurburn. Mr Martyr and Mrs P Martyr. From Venice—Mr and Mrs Johnson. From Aden—Mr Herbert. From Penang—Mr Stangen, Mr Halske, Mr Kenser, Mr Wangard, Mr E Honben and Dr Schwab. From Galle—Mr A Keily and Mr Jaager.

Per s s Sultan, from London, yesterday:—For Madras—Major and Mrs Whitlock and 2 infants, Mrs Trent, Mrs Richmond, Miss Reynoldson, Miss Bennett, Mrs Fitzgibbon, Mrs Sell and infant, Rev and Mrs Riddell and infant, Rev Hurst, Capt and Mrs Stoker and infant, Mr and Mrs Brooke Mowlett and infant, Colonel Swanston (from Suez), Mr Neil. For Calcutta—Mrs Powis Lane, Mr and Mrs Wynter, Miss Bourman, Miss Wardlaw-Ramsay, Mrs Drury and Mrs Gidge, Mrs Hume, Messrs Brae, Wallace, Tilly, Hutchinson, Horne, Parling, Bennett, Elliot, Greenlees, Logue, Mayner, Mason, Morse, O'Connell, Berrington, D-mpster, Palmer, Woodward, Hands, Evans, and Guise, Mrs Wollicombe, and Mrs P Anderson.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....10th Nov., 7h. 25·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H.-M.	H.-M.	H.-M.
Sat. 9	Birth of Prince of Wales	6 6	5 22	10 31 m 11 27 a	4 51 m 4 49 a
Sun. 10	21st Sunday after Trinity	6 6	5 22	11 2 m mid-nt.	5 25 m 5 20 a
Mon. 11	Martinmas Day.	6 7	5 21	11 32 m	5 58 m 5 48 a
Tues. 12	.....	6 7	5 21	0 30 m 0 3 a	6 30 m 6 21 a
Wed. 13	.....	6 8	5 21	1 6 m 0 37 a	7 4 m 6 57 a
Th. 14	.....	6 8	5 20	1 43 m 1 14 a	7 41 m 7 32 a
Fri. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	2 18 m 2 20 a	8 22 m 8 19 a

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

KELLY—FRASER—November 7th, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., Charles Henry Kelly, Royal Scots Fusiliers, younger son of W. R. Kelly, Esq., Gloucester House, Walmer, Kent, to Harriet Emily, youngest daughter of the late P. S. Fraser, Esq., J. P., D. L., Edinburgh.

WARD—HOLMES—October 31st, by special licence, at St. Peter's Church, Masagon, by the Rev. Father Page, Henry T. Ward, F. & O. Service, to Catherine Susan Holmes.

DEATH.

HOLLOWAY—November 6th, at Bombay, after a long and painful illness, Harry Robert Holloway, second son of Mrs. Hunt and the late H. Holloway, Regimental Sergeant Major, 14th Light Dragoons. Deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNELL—November 1st, at Mynaunggar Factory, Parneah, the wife of G. J. Burnell, Esq., of a daughter.

FINK—October 31st, at No. 3, Fancy Lane, Government Place, the wife of Mr. H. R. Fink, of a son.

TOMLINSON—October 26th, at Vizianagram, the wife of John H., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RAMEY—PHILIPPE—November 1st at St. Mary's Church, Jamalpore, by the Rev. J. D. Cunningham, B. A., Lewis Clarence Ramey, of Tippocollah Indigo Concern, District Furreedpore, to Augusta Clementina Philippe, eldest daughter of the late Francis Philippe, of Dabinuggur Indigo Concern, Dacca District.

DEATHS.

NOCK—October 30th, in Kurrachee, Mr. Isaack Alexander Nock, aged 56 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

THE statement that the Russian Government has "permitted" or authorized several thousand retired Russian officers and soldiers to enter the service of the Amir of Afghanistan must be incorrect. In present circumstances, such a ukase would be a direct reply to England's *ultimatum* to the Amir, calling upon him to expel the Russians from his dominions, and it could only be met by a declaration of war against Russia. The precedent set by the English in the Russo-Turkish war was of a very different character. All officers in the Queen's service were warned against joining the Turks; and, if some English adventurers accepted appointments in the Turkish army, they did so at their own risk, and not only without the sanction but against the expressed wish of their Government. There is, therefore, no excuse for such retaliation as the Russian Government is now said to have resolved upon taking for the assistance individual Englishmen gave the Turks last year. What is now threatened, according to the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, is a distinctly unfriendly act on the part of the Russian State; and it is impossible to believe that the shrewd diplomatists who guide the Czar's councils can have determined to let Russia plunge headlong into a war with England—unless indeed they are now assured of the benevolent neutrality of France and Italy, and the complicity of Germany and Austria in their designs. If this last supposition be correct, there is all the greater necessity for prompt and vigorous action on the part of England, whom only a startling display of her real strength can save from the consequences of the blundering timidity of her statesmen at the Berlin Congress. What Russia is represented as now attempting in Afghanistan is a repetition of the game she played with her volunteers in Servia. Having disposed of one "sick man," she turns her attention to the case of another invalid, and begins to sap the outworks of the British Empire. If the news published by the *Times* be true, there can, we should hope, be no longer room for hesitation among English Ministers as to what England ought to do.

IN all parts of the civilized world the question of education has, of late years, occupied a prominent place amongst the problems of practical politics; and, apart from its inherent interest, in no country has it more special claims on our attention than here in India. How far Government was right in pledging itself to a system of higher education in India is a question which we need not discuss: *alea jacta est*; and we may now confine ourselves to the more practical difficulty—what course of study is best fitted to be adopted in our colleges with a view to effecting the greatest possible improvement in, and impressing the highest possible culture on, the native mind. With the exception of Greek literature and almost entirely of Latin, the present curriculum is fashioned after that of the University of Oxford. But a well known English journal has made an attack upon our present scheme, and has advocated in its place an almost exclusive study of natural science. For it, as for Mr. Lowe, the educational atmosphere is poisoned with the baneful breath of classics, and a new era is to dawn in which all time-honoured traditions shall be swept away, and our schools and universities shall be turned into chemical laboratories. And this great change, forsooth, is to be effected as a tribute to the claims of positive knowledge, as if all which has hitherto formed the subject of higher education were not real knowledge, but a mere bundle of curious tradition, or a worthless remnant of an antiquated scholasticism; as if it were nothing to us how men heretofore have wrought, and how they have thought, as if it were our duty to make a *tabula rasa* of the past and to make a fresh start from the physical discoveries of to-day. Now, whilst far from underrating, indeed whilst attaching the highest importance to, the study of natural science, we yet maintain that it deserves a place only as one amongst other studies. Text books on natural science have already been introduced into our universities; but a late report has shown with sufficient clearness how empty and unfruitful is a mere book-knowledge of physical phenomena. On the other hand, home experience has taught us that large sums of money are necessary to build laboratories and to furnish them with the proper appliances. So far it is evident that it is not the will which is wanting so much as the means to give this branch of study its proper rank in the system of Indian education.

The defects of the native mind may be characterised as a tendency to mysticism and a want of appreciation of the positive combined with a constitutional indolence of intellect. The educational instruments brought to bear upon these defects are briefly history, literature, logic, and morals. Now, whatever may be the opinions of a few, the claims of the two first, as instruments of refinement, are too well established to need support here. From their interest they must always attract, from the point of view of culture an acquaintance with them must always be regarded as essential. The study of history, besides storing the mind with a harvest of valuable knowledge, trains it to a close study of the connexion of facts one with another and of their ultimate tendencies. It is the sworn foe of laxity in habits of thought, for it peremptorily demands a habit of concentrated thought and continuous application. Literature, on the other hand, may be regarded as the lighter side of historical study: it is its necessary accompaniment, throwing a flood of light on the records of its pages, while, regarded as an instrument for instruction, it has its special value as enabling the scholar to obtain a thorough knowledge of the language in which he is reading. This consideration is of double weight in India when the vehicle of instruction is a foreign tongue. Here, too, it is naturally desirable that the natives should be made acquainted, so far as may be, with the history and present condition of England; and we have only to congratulate ourselves that the history of England is so instructive and its literature so grand that they are as fit to form the basis of education as the greatest enthusiast could desire. To make his pupils well acquainted with all the social forces now at work in England, the lecturer, surely, need ask no greater boon than permission to lecture upon political economy. On the other hand, to cure an inherent indolence and irregularity of thought the study of logic is the best possible training. This is why the books of Mr. Mill are so valuable in our Indian colleges; never before was the regularity and order of an author's mind so mirrored in the clearness of his style. An intelligent study of logical method is incompatible with confused habits of thought; and in these books the definite precision of the language which, while never shirking a difficulty, is yet so lucid in solution and so fruitful in suggestion, cannot fail to produce in the reader a reflex of the author's own well-ordered mind. The study of morals, too, is fruitful in problems of like intricacy and equal value, but it is also to be prized for other reasons. In England morality, so far as it rests on any rational basis at all, is supported by the *a priori* precepts of religion; but here, where those foundations, amongst the educated at least, have been sapped, it is more than ever necessary to secure it upon its true philosophic grounds.

Such, stated as briefly as may be, are some of the pleas that may be put forward on behalf of our present system of education in India; and such are the ways in which the various subjects respectively are calculated to remedy the characteristic defects of the minds with which we have to deal. After all, the teacher's highest art is to teach others to teach themselves. The time that they are under his care is too short for him to convey to them any great *amount* of knowledge; all that he can do is to teach them a little thoroughly, to inspire them with a love of learning, to show them the paths of study which they must follow for themselves, and in so far as he can to impress upon their minds the culture and refinement of his own. Education, in this country especially, is the handmaid of civilization; and our chief aim is to send students out of our colleges with a higher tone of mind and higher aims than they possessed when they entered them. And this is the more easy when we consider that the habitual attitude of the student towards his European teacher is one of respect coupled with an eager desire to learn. Nor need we be discouraged by the not very profound objection that they are eager to learn only because they believe that such learning will gain them Government employ. For this belief, so far as it exists at all, we have probably only ourselves to blame; if Government had not given grounds for the entertainment of such hopes, they need never have found expression at all. In England academic honours are far from being a certain road to worldly wealth; the highest aim of education is to improve, and with that end her votaries must be content. When an Indian student receives his degree he is charged "that in his life and conversation he prove himself worthy of the same;" and so long as every one obeys this command, we may have reasons for hoping that education will make way in India, and that a greater appreciation of its benefits will reward our efforts. The existence of a class with higher intelligence, and more exalted standards, will in time attract others. Further, in calculating the extent to which the natives appreciate our system of education, we must remember that many of them are prevented by poverty from availing themselves of it; nor should Englishmen ever forget that in the midst of their boasted home-civilization the most difficult task of the practical politician is to induce the lower orders of the community to accept the boon of education.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—545 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Essoofally; 25 boxes tinned plates, Hasumally Lalmeya; 4-4 bundles hoop iron, Cassum Ismail Ismail Ebrahimjee; 2 cases cotton ball thread, Esmailjee Essoofbhoy; 6 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

Brank on Hall s—1 515 bundles hoopiron, 10 cases sheet iron and 241 bars iron, Tyjall Gowjee.

India s—5 cases hardware, Esmailjee Essoofbhoy.

Afghan s—402 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

Trentham Hall s—15 boxes bar steel, Bhicoo Sicha and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord of the Isles s—58 packages oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 9 packages hardware, Bhaymeya Ebrahjee; 15 packages candles, Hajee Mohedina Joosub.

Hindostan s—10 cases cognac, Carder, Palmer and Co.

Avondale s—2 casks glassware and 1 cask portland cement, Cowasjee Brothers.

Battle Abey—2 casks stationary ink and 1 casks blacking, The Agra Bank.

Arabia s—16 cases tinned plates, Jewanjee Esmailjee; 2 casks hardware, J M Moola.

Fleur de Lis—100 kegs rose iron nails, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 kegs dry whitelead and 1 case brushes, Tyebally Shurufally and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—1682 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotam and Co; 20 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Gokuldass; 25 bales cotton, Hurruckchund Dewchund; 35 bales cotton waste, Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 98 cwts coir yarn, Lowjeedass Ramchund; 264 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 85 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—62 bales cotton, Sewbux Joharmull; 28 bales cotton, Jairam Lilindher.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—374 cwts sumadatone, Abdool Badur Esmailjee; 43 bales twist, W and A Arshaun and Co; 7 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee; 10 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 26 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 73 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaw, Joomabhoy Valjee; 10 bales twist, Hajee Jonmomed Abdool Khaluck; 33 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Momed; 16 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 12 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co; 75 bales twist and 75 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—5 chests opium, Hujarimull Nursingdass; 8 chests opium, D Rassoon; 7 chests opium, Jobanmull Sameermull; 19½ chests opium, Veneechund Joitadass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·920
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·71
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Direction of Wind	NNE, ENE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	186

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Gordon, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Falconet, Lieut, R E, from furlough, from England.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.
Sandwith, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Leach, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Sukkur.
Strutt, Lieut Col, 3rd Bombay N L I, on leave, from Sholapore.

NOVEMBER 7.

Faulkner, Col, Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Fagan, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hamwell, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Deolalee.
Warren, Lieut Col, 2-14th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 8.

Fagan, Captain, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Jopp, Major, Asst Q M Gl, on leave, from Poona.
Preston, Major, 4th Madras N I, on leave, from Secundersbad.
Swinburne, Major, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sitapore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Bell, Lieut Col, 30th Rifles, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Robson, Captain, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Fagan, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 8.

Leach, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Cawapore.
Forrest, Lieut, 4th P Cavalry, to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Grasford, 2nd Lieut, 21st Royal Scots, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Moran, Surg, on duty, to Mhow.
Egger, Lieut, on duty, to Allahabad.
Newbolt, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Allahabad.
Utterson, Lieut Col, 1-17th Regt, on duty, to Peshawur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 30.

Major General R O Bright, C B, having been appointed to the Divisional Staff, vice Lieut General the Hon A E Hardinge, C B, H E the C-in-C has been pleased to post him to the command of the Meerut division.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—29th N I—Lieut MacLeod, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Henderson. Lieut Forsyth, from the 17th N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Harington, deceased.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a Staff Corps probationer:—

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut T S M Woolley. Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd N I, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, vice Lieut Campbell, whose appointment has been cancelled.

The following transfers of officers are ordered:—

Colonel Cosby, Bengal Staff Corps, from Meerut to Jullundur, for general duty.

Lieut Colonel Osborne, Bengal Infantry, from Cawnpore to Ferozepore, for general duty.

Captain Macleod, from the 37th N I, to the 13th N I, for duty.

Under instructions from the Lords Quarrels, Captain Fulford, Quartermaster 22th N I, is directed to proceed to England by troopship, and join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on the 1st Feb 1879.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lucas, R A, to England, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot—Lieut Peters, to England, to appear before a medical board.

16th Foot—Captain G Vernon, to England, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot—Lieut Short, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

25th Foot—Captain Richardson, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs. Lieut Mayne, to Australia, from 8th Nov 1878 to 8th May 1879, on medical certificate.

72nd Foot—Quartermaster Walsh, for one month to port of embarkation, thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major Hayden, to England, to appear before a medical board.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Convalescent Depots—Kasauli—Captain (local Major) Treeve, 34th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his other duties.

THE TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent "Veritas," stripped of its verbiage, is reduced to this, that the Town Dues Department was transferred from the Customs House to the Port Trust, not from want of consideration, &c. evinced towards the merchants, but from economical motives. Now, Sir, this ground has been gone over not only by your numerous correspondents, but also by some of the members of the Town Council at the last meeting, all tending to indicate that there is a deal of truth in the allegations of the merchants. It would therefore be useless to pursue the subject further. To arrive at the truth, however, the Town Council should in the interests of the merchants and fair play call for the correspondence which passed in 1871 on the

…AL TELEGRAMS … BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE KURRUM COLUMN.

KOHAT, Nov. 8.

The Kurrum column is now complete, and if an answer to the *ultimatum* is not received or is unsatisfactory, it is believed that the column will cross the British border about the 20th instant. One month's supplies are collected at Thull.

THE CHINESE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

An Imperial edict issued at Peking orders the organisation of the conquered territories of Kashgaria and Sungaria, and orders also that all foreign traders and others in Yarkund be given safe conduct to their countries, and that the surrender of Beg Kuli and other fugitives, who have escaped into Russian territory, be demanded from the Russian Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE AMIR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Berlin stating that several thousand former Russian officers and soldiers have been permitted by the Russian Government to enter the service of the Amir of Afghanistan.

TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £29,590,000, showing a decrease of £7,000,000. The returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,250,000, showing a decrease of £1,000,000.

The Himalaya, having on board Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, has arrived at Cyprus.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Mongolia, with the outward English Mails of the 25th ult. left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday, and the same Company's s. s. Australia left for Galle and Calcutta at 5 a. m.

LONDON, Nov. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with more business doing and supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	111½
Bar Silver	50⅞

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,700,000	Inc.	£ 300,000
Bills Discounted	£22,100,000	Dec.	£ 500,000
Bullion	£25,600,000	Inc.	£ 200,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34½ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 8, 7 A.M.

Mail Steamer Venetia from China arrived.

REINFORCEMENTS AT ALI MUSJID.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

An official report from Peshawur mentions that heavy artillery practice is going on at Ali Musjid. Also that three more guns, escorted by 100 Infantry, have arrived at Ali Musjid.

THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

It is now generally understoood that the Bombay Brigade of General Primrose's command will consist of—

1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad.
19th Regiment N. I., Kurrachee.
1st Beloochees (27th N. I.), Jacobabad.
83rd Regt., Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

These regiments being already all stationed in Sind can be assembled quickly, and with the least expense, at Sukkur, the place of rendezvous.

The Government of Bombay is collecting 10,000 camels at Sukkur, and, if supplies can be collected in sufficient quantities, General Primrose's force will probably spend next summer at Quetta.

We learn with much regret that it is settled that Sir Alexander Taylor succeeds General Crommelin as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. So General Strachey has gratified his spite against Sir M. Kennedy, a "broad gauge" engineer, by keeping him out of the promotion he had so well deserved. This last triumph of the Stracheys exhibits in a very painful light the perfect helplessness of Lord Lytton in matters of administration and his careless ingratitude for services rendered to him.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Mahableshwur on the 22nd inst. His Excellency travels by way of Belgaum and Vingorla.

Mr. Hodgkinson, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to act as a Commissioner in British Burmah in place of Colonel Sladen.

The contest between Messrs. Gaddum & Co. and Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. to secure the office of secretaries and treasurers to the Mofussil Company, in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., seems likely to end in landing the shareholders in a profitless litigation in the High Court. At a meeting held on the 5th inst., Messrs. C. A. Winter and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the scrutineers, submitted their report on the poll taken on the proposition that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be appointed secretaries and treasurers in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., with a statement of the objections which each scrutineer took to the admission of certain proxies; and the meeting was adjourned to enable the chairman (Mr. T. H. Moore) to consult the solicitor to the company before he authoritatively declared for or against the proposition. [illegible] legal advice, and at an adjourned meeting yesterday he declared that Messrs. Mr. Winter protested against Mr. [illegible]'s declaration both as a shareholder, and hinted that his finding it necessary to [illegible] the High Court. We

…. Gaddum and Co. take immedi… in the High Court.

…t the adjourned Corporation …nrojee Furdoonjee made a gross …cause so utterly unfounded— … in retaliation for the "wig- …ered to him on Wednesday. …ade by Mr. Nowrojee was that …d been guilty of inconsist- …ut it, of "blowing hot and …pport of this charge he re- …more than …ark made by Mr. Kirkham …l meeting in 1877, when the …reasing the salary of the …f the Municipal Workshops …sed. Mr. Nowrojee, with a … before him, stated that Mr. …orted by the *Bombay Gazette* to …occasion that "Mr. Rowe …nius or an impostor, or else …en a great swindle practised …" and Mr. Nowrojee, after …eal of the injury done to …ngs by the slur on his … Mr. Kirkham of having …an he preached on "Wed- … he insisted so strongly …he Corporation and Town …to constitute themselves …onal merits of executive …pality. While Mr. Nowrojee … Kirkham several times … must be some mistake, …s held a high opinion of …quite sure he had never …y; and after his accuser …t hold of the newspaper … Mr. Nowrojee had been …the paragraph in which …above occurred. It then …at Mr. Kirkham had …isconduct to Mr. Rowe … Mr. Nowrojee had put a …in his remarks. The para- …—"Mr. Kirkham said it …ad asked the Council not … It was easy to say that …at genius or an impostor, …ve been a great swindle …ars; but there might be …n a fifth alternative, and …ould wait and see," &c., …ding of the meeting was …r of Mr. Kirkham, every- …agreeing with him that …a careless charge more … When the estimates for …ent were reached, the … Mandlik broached the …tion of Mr. Braham in …pality as Deputy Exe- …n his motion it was …es should be passed on …e original arrangement … the Deputy Executive …eing fixed at Rs. 1,200 …the contribution to Go- … of pension fund, and …he pay of the Executive …uty be charged, as here- …and Water works Loans." … against by only four …m Narayen, Mr. Now- … Rugoonath Narayen …assumbhny Gangjee,

…) hear that Maharaja … sent some special … through General Daly, … that may be useful to … this form the offer is … indefinite. Maharaja … a general officer in the … es, and is a chief of … and tendencies. That … first to tender the … be detached from the … y have been what was … easy to see behind the … t the general impres- …oms to be that in this … has in some way … n and of the expecta-

…eral Sir Sam Browne's … Hasan Abdal under …itute the Peshawur …ontingents from the … brigaded at Hasan

…ar from Simla"—it …ty—"an account of …erect, explains why … The Amir says that … of the friendship of … that he has been … from it because its … ging. Lord Mayo … another, and so … that if he accepted … ow Governor Gene… and try to force … He says also that … with him, and that … y to Kabul."

…yterian Minister … ight the Pope into … at He would be … the same. This is … n hearing of "… …stan Provinces." … es of Kabul, dis… …mestic troubles of … good deal now. … tion have never … ey used to excite … they of any con… relative import… rebellion in the … nt to the Indian … m the Governor … slative Council. … h of Kabul and … name is literally … The Kohistanis … edans by faith,

…s, we think, a … fleet of India … in numbers, but … n this direction … pits of fluctua… trade of India … are glad to … British India … ited, has con… 0 tons to the … t. When the … ded to those … mpany, it will … indeed, as the … orld. As the … d so has this … s operations. … Days when it … e expansion … but while the … extend its … dia, its chief … has served … e peninsula. … study of the … to find how … n coast owe … enterprise of … Company.

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INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the dangers of the present *laissez faire* policy of the Government of India in currency matters, viewed in the light of the decisions of the late International Monetary Congress.

The delegates of the different European States, after considering the proposals made by America for joint action in the adoption of a double standard system of currency, arrived at the following conclusions—(1) "that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary *rôle* of silver as well as of gold, but that the choice between the employment of one or the other of the two metals or the simultaneous employment of both, should be according to the special position of each State or group of States; (2) that the question of the limitation of the mintage of silver should also be left to the free decision of each State or group of States according to the particular position in which it is placed, especially as the disturbances of late in the silver market have variously affected the monetary position of different countries; (3) that in view of the divergence of opinion which has been manifested, and of the impossibility even for States having the double standard to take any engagement relative to the unlimited mintage of silver, there is no ground for discussing the question of an international ratio of value between the two metals."

The Conference did not decide that it was impossible from a purely economic point of view to fix a permanent ratio of value between gold and silver; but the English representatives and others held this opinion, Mr. Goschen declaring that "he considered an international ratio of value between the two metals as impossible in practice, theory, and science;" and the *Economist* and all other authoritative journals confirm his statement, and affirm that even the universal adoption of bimetallism would not prevent serious fluctuations in the value of the metals, or prevent the cheaper metal driving the dearer out of circulation.

With regard to the diminution in the value of the rupee, the Government of India declare that "although it is most desirable in the interest of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India exchanges commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh table of equilibrium of the precious metals be attained; and they have resolved to give what they call the 'natural forces' at work in the Indian currency free play, in the case that they will adjust matters.

This decision is likewise applauded by the *Economist* and other English authorities, and "Nature's own cure" will fill the popular panacea for the prevention of a further fall in the value of the rupee, and future fluctuation in the ratio of the metals; but it requires little acquaintance with the workings of currency to perceive that the views held by the English Press on the two hundred questions, are diametrically opposed to one another, and that it "no legislation however forcible" can prevent fluctuations in the ratio of value between gold and silver, then the retention of a silver standard in India will be disastrous in the extreme. If there is a 'natural' ratio of value between gold and silver, proportional to their relative cost of production at the most poorly paying mines, which is necessary to work in order to obtain the required supply of both, but this natural ratio is in reality one of the most fluctuating of values, as there is no branch of industry in which greater risks are incurred than in mining; and the fact is that the forces which have acted upon gold and silver the last few years, of which three were artificial ones. The great steadying forces in former years were the deaths, sent a precedent standard apparatus of the Latin Union, and parents of the school open coinage machinery of other great nations. their children, and the silver mining became more productive and less acted upon in most artificial arrangements forced the thus lose two of the possessing a silver or double standard to take but their friends' anxiety the metal of diminished value. In the one is very natural. The cheaper metal drove out the dearer, and in the did all in their power extra supplies were wanted, not because the sick, and the Civil required extra metal to meet fresh demands, constant attendance, free open coinage arrangements make curscotfree. The military all other countries the efficiency of the instruappears, objected very in); and the less work each coin can perform, of the children to the per the number required, and an increase in as likely to endanger and for metal tends to raise its value. It is and the matter has before, that double standard arrangements and ment. wage arrangements in countries possessing a standard, both tend to diminish any fall in the The British ship Dur- silver relatively to gold; but it should be equalster, which arrived at Si… that the double standard apparatus has much made the voyage from C… power of this kind, consisting of two metals, have not only short period of 81 days. to absorb the metal of diminishing value, The *Daily News*:—The throw on the market equivalent quantities loup removes from the C… of metal; and further, single and double the ablest and most … arrangements differ in this respect, that its later days have kno… adherence to a double standard will at all was, like one of Mr. Brow… countries one and the same standard fighter." He was always… whether artificial or natural, merely gious, political, or perso… state fluctuations in the value of a standard was undoubtedly a man … section, and do not tend in any way to well as force of characte… fresh stable equilibrium between different of speaking did not show t… Besides the smaller the area open to the in a political assembly. … the less the moderating influence, and it is dent justly describes him a… understand how those who hold that the the anti-Republicans in the… under double standard arrangements he must seem a bigoted C… supply a sufficient sphere for acceptable Ultramontane, M. Louis … action, can expect that India will do so were accustomed to regard … standard, and without assistance from guised Liberal. He was … portion of the globe. India is the only ning to some of the later … country under civilized Government that by the Church of Rome, an… with a silver standard of value during the his head in absolute subm… ; and her silver and copper coins esticame, he was never forgiver… present one hundred and eighty millions taken in venturing during… been reduced 17 per cent. below their think for himself. Rome … areas the silver coins in France, Holland, zeal and his abilities with he… elsewhere retain their old gold value. They are now being forced by … any and other countries excess quantiThe *Army and Navy Gaze*… ce, and other like products, and forcing copy of a memo. is the res… return excess quantities of silver, and onslaughts made on poor Thos… have merely increased the previous sentry by the famed Alde… light of her currency without increasing Commanders of Guards.—… servicesableness. The currency machine will carefully explain to you… action, and from a famished population and relief between retreat and re… suburban, lots are to be sold by public auction on no account to fire their rif… at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor in council. does not answer the challeng… Waste or rural lands are to be sold at not less than ten the sentries the great dange… shillings an acre; the minimum acreage of rural sections bullet injuring others than th… to be 320 acres. Land for special cultivation can be it was intended; and also tha… taken up in sections of not less than one hundred acres shot would probably result i… nor more than five hundred, upon conditions of deferred sentry shooting him by a civil … payments and improvements, at the price of ten shillings serious charge. Sentries may … per acre. Licenses to occupy for three years are issued endeavours to capture anybod… at the annual fee of one shilling per acre, to be paid in them or their posts, and in sel… advance; but during the currency of the license, the their bayonets, but in that case … person to whom it is granted must not transfer his right, E. G. Curzon, Assistant Ad… but must within his term enclose the land with a good Aldershot, October 4, 1878." … fence and clear and crop at least one-tenth of the area. should be necessary passes on… Having satisfied the Commissioner of Crown Lands of and we must confess that it … this point, he may at the end of the three years obtain means speak well for the guard… a grant from the Crown upon paying the balance of seven that such a pest should be all… shillings per acre; or, failing in this, he may obtain a large for so many years. Eople … lease of seven years at a yearly rental of one shilling per think the ghost is one of the … acre. In other words, a man may purchase an estate perhaps, do not like to catch hi… of five hundred acres and pay for it in ten years by annual nights since he made his app… payments. Then there are particular advantages offered for Queen's Pavilion Grounds, and … the encouragement of planting vineyards, orchards, gardens at him, but of course missed … and the establishment of industries, such as sericulture, "ghost"—for such he is describe… which latter is likely to prove a great success. Pastoral over the enclosure pailings "li… lands are leased for not less than fourteen years though lost to sight" he was "… at a rental of five shillings for the first, seven and ten for he had previously pelted th… shillings for the remainder of the lease for each thousand stones. This latter amusemen… acres. The land to be selected in blocks of not less than feature in the pranks played by … one thousand acres. The fees charged for licences to cut spirit. timber are £20 for any quantity not exceeding 640 acres of land, or £40 for 1,280 acres; but such license does not allow the cutting and removing of logs and piles, for which there is the charge of £5 per month for each pair of sawyers employed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—The panic of the various gas companies … somewhat subsided, and it is prob… alarm created when the report of … invention first reached this cou… great extent aggravated by those … vantage of the prevailing feeling. … city will eventually supplant gas fo… most purposes of lighting there … little reason to doubt, and certainly … in the present system can secure … the advantage of the public. Ba… holders and directors of the existi… are reasonably active and enter… ought to be able to secure their p… any grave depreciation by obtain… patents to be had and applying … existing machinery. If the new … more of it will be used, and those … hand the easiest methods of … certainly possess a great advantage … who come newly into the field. The … in matters of this kind usually ar… fact that directors often shut their … imminence of serious competition … that their wares are swept out of … the agency they at first derided.

Few Englishmen have probably … Monsignor Alessandro Asinari, … other clay in Rome. In truth, … filled the post of Papal Nuncio … Brussels, and had discharged this … capacity to the entire satisfac… ployers, yet he had none of the … which, as a rule, are necessary to … a great political or ecclesiastical … But those who knew him were fully … extraordinary merit. Possessed of … respectable abilities, he was yet … admired as the very impersonat… rectitude. As a lover of truth … the standard of Epaminondas, as will … the following story, for which the … responsible:—On his recall from Be… was journeying towards Rome, … Asinari was stopped by brigands near … Purses having been duly delivered up … carriage conscientiously searched, … the brigands turned to the prelate and … if he had concealed anything. M… Asinari replied that he had 8,000f. in gold … away under some soiled linen. One … be obliged to add that the brigands … money. True or not,—such a story … viously have been told only of a man … for habits of veracity. But more than … list, including the robust-minded Pa… probably have considered the prelate's … as a trifle Quixotic. If it were … hide the money at all, it was surely … keep up the concealment. However, … under no apprehension of Monsig… example being followed to a dang…

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PRINCE BISMARK AND THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

(La Perseveranza, Milan, Oct. 18.)

In the discussion which took place on Wednesday in the German Reichstag with regard to the Anti-Socialist Bill, the principal interest lies in the oratorical duel between Prince Bismark and Herr Sonnemann, the editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Prince was merciless to the representative of the irreconcilable city on the Main: with the finest craftiness, "worthy of Don Basilio," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, he denounced Herr Sonnemann to the German people as a French agent, while declaring that he could not believe him to be such. The incident was a noisy one, and will have a pendant. As regards the Bill itself the Prince said nothing new: he amplified some points in his former speech; he sketched the history of the developement of Socialism; he expounded the reasons of its progress, of its audacity and excesses, placing amongst those reasons the mildness of the Penal Code and the dismay of capital punishment. "Therefore," said he, alluding to Hoedel's exploit, "we are exceedingly grateful to the Emperor for having finally shown by an example that authority can still use the sword"—words on which the abolitionists will do well to ponder. In the ardour of the struggle and in the heat of passion Prince Bismarck did not, however, lose sight of his goal. He had come to the Reichstag to gain votes for the Anti-Socialist Bill, and therefore he was most amiable towards the parties from which he hopes to obtain them; he caressed the Conservatives and the National Liberals, and promised them that he would loyally enforce the law in a truly oratorical outburst, he asked them whether they had more fear of him than of the Socialists, giving them to understand that in that case he would not remain at his post. The speech produced the desired effect, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* regards the passing of the Bill as assured. The Government says that paper, that it has need of the support of the National Liberals, who are only too glad to give it. The Government, it adds, would have need of their support even if, by a reconciliation with Rome, it succeeded in breaking up the Centre party for the aims of that party are rather political than religious, and the majority of its members would not pass under the banner of Prince Bismarck.

(National Zeitung, Berlin, Oct. 10.)

After the speech delivered by the Imperial Chancellors yesterday, there can hardly be any further doubt about the passing of the Anti Socialist Bill, essentially in the form in which it came from the hands of the Commission. Prince Bismarck called upon the National Liberals, Conservatives, and Free Conservatives to come to an understanding about the provisions which are still in dispute; he promised his support to the provisions on which they may come to terms, and though he would have preferred the Bill in its original shape, he is sufficiently practical politician to accept what is immediately attainable, and to postpone further measures till experience shows how the present Bill will work. . . . As for the passage of arms between Prince Bismarck and Herr Sonnemann, we think that the Imperial Chancellor attributed too much importance to the speech of the latter gentleman; the recriminations in which Prince Bismarck indulged against the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are incapable of proof, and therefore may safely be left to the determination not to return to office, and released his followers from their allegiance, although his principal colleagues organized themselves into an intermediate party, which exercised much influence until it was finally merged in the great Liberal party. Sir Frederick Thesiger, now fully at liberty to consult his own inclinations and convictions, thenceforth followed the fortunes of the late Lord Derby. Although the recovery of office seemed distant, he held high rank as principal lawyer of his party; and though he never attained high Parliamentary eminence, he was a lucid and popular exponent of any legal argument which arose in the course of debate. The failure of lawyers to sustain their forensic reputation in the House of Commons has often been noticed, and it has generally been exaggerated. Brougham and Follett, Lord Selborne and Lord Cairns, have been as eminent in Parliament as in the profession. Lord Abinger, Lord Campbell, Lord Truro, Lord Langdale, and it may be added, Lord Chelmsford, have not proved themselves great orators or debaters. There is no reason why a successful lawyer should not be versatile enough to adapt his style to a new occasion and a new audience. At the Bar it is commonly expedient to exhaust every reason which may possibly influence the decision of the tribunal, and repetition of statements and arguments is often necessary to penetrate the understanding of juries. Parliament is rightly intolerant of undue accumulation of facts and inferences. An advocate who treats the House of Commons as a jury produces weariness and disgust. Many of the lawyers who have been mentioned knew little of political principles, although some of them were strong partisans. Lord Chelmsford was never a zealot or a bigot, but his political opinions had perhaps been formed without profound meditation or study.

Throughout his career he was indebted for his prosperity both to merit and to fortune. His first stroke of luck assumed the form of a crushing calamity, for his father's West Indian estate was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano, which, as he sometimes said, was the cause of his becoming Lord Chancellor. His early success at the Bar was facilitated not only by his considerable ability, but by a singularly attractive person and a musical voice. Both advantages attended him through life, even to his seventy years. He was part eighty when, having at last begun to stoop, he explained his withdrawal from the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee by the characteristic excuse that he was conscious of being no longer an upright judge. None of his professional contemporaries or immediate predecessors, with perhaps the exception of Lord Denman, owed so much to personal appearance; and if Denman was more imposing, Thesiger was more winning. The high sense of honour which he derived from birth and education was itself an element of forensic success. No man denounced with readier or more earnest indignation any obliquity of conduct on the part of litigants or practitioners. There is happily seldom occasion to protest against the partiality of an English judge; but in the course of a large practice before Election Committees in the early reformed Parliaments Mr. Thesiger's eloquence was often employed in condemning the scandalous unfairness of party majorities. At that time the result of an election inquiry could always be predicted with certainty as soon as the names of the Committee were published. The Committee Rooms and the corridors more than once rang with irregular applause when the great Conservative advocate expressed his contemptuous anger at the decision of some Liberal Chairman. Perhaps the most remarkable of Lord Chelmsford's forensic gifts was his faculty of narration. He had the rare art of stating facts so as almost to supersede the necessity of comment, and with such clearness that his hearers were ready beforehand to accept his inferences. That, as a judge, he surpassed the expectations of the profession, though he can scarcely be said to have attained the first rank, was in great measure the result of his restricted maturity of facts. In private conversation no man could tell a story better or in fewer words.

The jokes and anecdotes and puns which flowed in abundance from a quick fancy and a genial temperament will be long remembered by Lord Chelmsford's survivors, though they may not have displayed the depth of humour which would entitle them to permanent preservation. At one time he amused his leisure with a project, which was perhaps never realized, of collecting the good sayings and good stories which he had heard at the Bar. His own contributions would have been not inconsiderable; but perhaps it would not be desirable to compress within the limits of a jest-book the records of roting-rooms and circuit messes. When Sir Walter Scott had spent a fortnight in London sixty years ago, he recorded his opinion that the bishops were more amusing than the wits, and the lawyers than the bishops, and it is possible that the same gradation of social excellence may prevail in the present day; yet it must be admitted that the favourite jests of the Bar are comparatively trivial and superficial, and that they can only be appreciated by the aid of technical knowledge or professional association. Lord Chelmsford never descended to the condition of a deliberate and laborious inventor of witty pleasantries. He sometimes said good things, because he liked to make others laugh, and to laugh himself; but he never compromised his dignity by unseasonable disturbance of serious business or discourse. He is, fortunately for his country and his profession, not intimately identified with the political controversies in having completed a long and active career without imputation on his honour or his character. His good fortune attended him to the end. In the last year of his life he saw one son employed in a high military command, and another promoted to one of the highest judicial posts.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

Like her sister colonies, Western Australia offers every advantage for the settler desirous of following an agricultural or pastrol life; but the new comer, like his predecessors, unless he has sufficient capital to purchase a farm or station ready made, will have to go further a field, and there, after building his log hut, he will have to commence clearing and fencing, and he must make up his mind to go in for ten years at least of hard work and self-denial, during which his live stock will increase, and he will, at the sacrifice of many of the comforts of civilization, gradually become wealthy. Having such an immense area of country, the Government of this colony are very desirous of attracting by every means in their power population; hence their land, timber, pastoral, and mining regulations are most liberal.

The colony is divided into four districts, such as the Central, Northern, the Central Eastern, and the South Eastern, and the Crown lands of these districts are classed generally into town, suburban, rural and universal. Town and suburban, lots are to be sold by public auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor in council. Waste or rural lands are to be sold at not less than ten shillings an acre; the minimum acreage of rural sections to be 320 acres. Land for special cultivation can be taken up in sections of not less than one hundred acres nor more than five hundred, upon conditions of deferred payments and improvements, at the price of ten shillings per acre. Licenses to occupy for three years are issued at the annual fee of one shilling per acre, to be paid in advance; but during the currency of the license, the person to whom it is granted must not transfer his right, but must within his term enclose the land with a good fence and clear and crop at least one-tenth of the area. Having satisfied the Commissioner of Crown Lands of this point, he may at the end of the three years obtain a grant from the Crown upon paying the balance of seven shillings per acre; or, failing in this, he may obtain a lease of seven years at a yearly rental of one shilling per acre. In other words, a man may purchase an estate of five hundred acres and pay for it in ten years by annual payments. Then there are particular advantages offered for the encouragement of planting vineyards, orchards, gardens and the establishment of industries, such as sericulture, which latter is likely to prove a great success. Pastoral lands are leased for not less than fourteen years at a rental of five shillings for the first, seven and ten shillings for the remainder of the lease for each thousand acres. The land to be selected in blocks of not less than one thousand acres. The fees charged for licences to cut timber are £20 for any quantity not exceeding 640 acres of land, or £40 for 1,280 acres; but such license does not allow the cutting and removing of logs and piles, for which there is the charge of £5 per month for each pair of sawyers employed.

Mineral licenses—and the mineral wealth of this colony is of vast extent and quite undeveloped—may be obtained by payment of a registration fee of two shillings and six pence to search for two years for minerals on Crown lands. Leases may then be granted for not less than twenty and not exceeding two hundred acres of land for mining, at a rental of five shillings per annum for each acre, and this land may be purchased outright at £3 per acre on the person applying satisfying the Commissioner that he has or will put up proper buildings for working the mine. There are also grants of fifty acres to all volunteers who have served continuously for a period of five years; grants of twenty acres to each pensioner introduced with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government; free grants to immigrants under certain conditions. In point of fact, the great aim and object of the Government is to attract population, and no more liberal regulations exist in any other of the British colonies.

In the town nearly all trades and professions are represented, and the man of superior ability is soon discovered, and take his place in the front rank either of Divinity, Law, or Physic. The skilled artizan commands good wages, and, if sober and temperate, is sure of success. I am constantly meeting with men whom ten years ago I knew as working labourers and mechanics, who now live on their own property and in their own houses, and who have risen to be their own master, and employ labour. I would particularly address the time-expired and discharged British soldier in India, desirous of settling down in the Australian colonies, as from their former habits of discipline these occasions should lead to this they are the most likely to form good colonists. They should try to secure passages by sailing ships to the port of Fremantle, as cheaper than by steamer, although a second class passage by P. and O. steamer may be secured in Calcutta to King George's Sound for £20; but then they will have to reship again by the coasting steamer to Fremantle, which will cost £6 more. If intending emigrants will communicate with me what their intentions and objects are, I will do my best to serve them. In my next I purpose pointing out what investments the colony offers for capitalists.

CHAS. H. COMPTON.

MEDICAL REMUNERATION.—Doctor: "Um! Most! Insolent!" (To his Wife): "Listen to this, my dear." (Reads letter aloud): "'Sir,—I enclose a P. O. Order for thirteen shillings and sixpence, hoping it will do salitle good as your two very small bottles of "Physic" did me.' —*Punch.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Upon the subject of the appointment of the new President of the Royal Academy, Mr. H. Schutz Wilson, writing from the London Arts Club, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

SIR,—In a very short time the members of the Royal Academy will have to fill up the representative post left vacant by the death of Sir Francis Grant. Whatever currents of feeling may at the moment be at work within the Academy itself, the question of the appointment of a successor is, as I venture to maintain, one of the very greatest interest to art, to the public, and indeed to the nation. I ask leave to submit through your columns to the consideration of the public that there is within the Academy one man who would make an ideal president. That man is Frederick Leighton, R.A. Mr. Leighton is eminent in his art; he is a gentleman of most graceful manners and of the most winning courtesy; he is a man of social distinction, and the master of many tongues. His appointment would be as much liked abroad as it would be (of this I am certain) by artists, and the art-world at home. Mr. Leighton is full of devotion to his noble art. He stands outside of all cliques or coteries, and is as far above all suspicion as Cæsar required that his wife should be. He has, in a quite exceptional degree, all the essential qualifications, and all the lighter graces requisite for the task. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, [illegible] P.S.—I may add that I am not a candidate for the post, and of the nation alone to [illegible] the present office. [illegible] Wilson, R.C.A.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

(Saturday Review.)

Up to the present time Lord Chelmsford was the last survivor of the remarkable race of octogenarian lawyers. Rising early into large practice, he had been associated with a professional generation which has for the most part long since past away. He had been a junior colleague of Brougham and Scarlett, and he competed for business with Campbell, Pollock, Follett, and Wilde. His early and long-continued success as an advocate, leading in his later years to high judicial office, perhaps combined with his well-deserved social popularity to render his life as enviable as it was externally prosperous. Those who win the great prizes of the Bar and the Senate have nothing to envy in any other career. It is their happy lot to be incessantly engaged in attending, not to their own affairs, but to the interests of clients and the rights of citizens. The comparatively light responsibility of a masterly partisan explains in part the extraordinary longevity of great lawyers. The concentration of the mind on matters which, except for the moment, involve a good deal of care, and the incessant change of subjects, [illegible] wholesome relief from [illegible] with the fortunes of himself and his friends from the responsibility for measures which [illegible] public interest. A student on his own account [illegible] his political views may possibly [illegible] for the benefit of his party, while it may perhaps also produce results which [illegible] judgment deeply injurious to his [illegible]. Thiers, in the dispassionate [illegible] that in the full current of their ambition [illegible] years while a Government [illegible] proved, and on which [illegible] finance, seemed to be firmly [illegible] earlier time, Fox exploited the finance of his opponents. Lord North by remaining in opposition during nearly all the rest of his life. A lawyer who has once risen into the front rank of the profession is exposed to few risks except loss of health or error in accepting or retaining political office. Comparative exemption from wearing solicitude and from ruinous disappointment explains in some degree the felicity which Lord Coke attributed to the special favour of Providence.

Leaders of the Bar when they enter Parliament, and when they serve the Government as Attorney-Generals and Chancellors, are for the most part content to act with the party which they have chosen. Lord Chelmsford, by nature a loyal gentleman, would, if it had so happened, have been a faithful and consistent Whig, though, like some members of that party, he was heartily attached to established institutions. He found himself in still more congenial relations when he entered Parliament as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. He was not specially inclined to join either wing of the Conservative party. He was a Law Officer when Peel began his tariff reforms and endowed Maynooth, and he retained his place when the proposed repeal of the Corn Laws caused the disruption of the party. It seems strange to those who recall the political history of that time and of the following years that Lord Stanley was the only official dissentient from Sir R. Peel's policy who carried his disapproval to the point of secession. Several of the other colleagues of the Prime Minister probably agreed in substance with the epigrammatic paradox by which the Duke of Wellington is said to have convinced or converted the majority of the House of Lords. "You cannot," said the most candid of statesmen, "dislike the measure more than I do, and I am going to vote for it." Probably the Attorney-General entertained no affection for Free-trade; but he voted with his leader, whose judgment he may reasonably have preferred to his own conclusions. The subsequent destruction of the best Ministry of the time by a coalition of two unprincipled factions dissolved the political connexion to which Thesiger had honourably adhered. Sir Robert Peel announced his determination not to return to office, and released his followers from their allegiance, although his principal colleagues organized themselves into an intermediate party, which exercised much influence until it was finally merged in the great Liberal party. Sir Frederick Thesiger, now fully at liberty to consult his own inclinations and convictions, thenceforth followed the fortunes of the late Lord Derby. Although the recovery of office seemed distant, he held high rank as principal lawyer of his party; and though he never attained high Parliamentary eminence, he was a lucid and popular exponent of any legal argument which arose in the course of debate. The failure of lawyers to sustain their forensic reputation in the House of Commons has often been noticed, and it has generally been exaggerated. Brougham and Follett, Lord Selborne and Lord Cairns, have been as eminent in Parliament as in the profession. Lord Abinger, Lord Campbell, Lord Truro, Lord Langdale, and it may be added, Lord Chelmsford, have not proved themselves great orators or debaters. There is no reason why a successful lawyer should not be versatile enough to adapt his style to a new occasion and a new audience. At the Bar it is commonly expedient to exhaust every reason which may possibly influence the decision of the tribunal, and repetition of statements and arguments is often necessary to penetrate the understanding of juries. Parliament is rightly intolerant of undue accumulation of facts and inferences. An advocate who treats the House of Commons as a jury produces weariness and disgust. Many of the lawyers who have been mentioned knew little of political principles, although some of them were strong partisans. Lord Chelmsford was never a zealot or a bigot, but his political opinions had perhaps been formed without profound meditation or study.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.
DIFFICULTIES OF THE ROAD.

LEHRI, THROUGH MITTEE, NOV. 8.

On the 5th November we reached Derabugti. Forty miles behind we passed E. 4 Battery, whose waggons were stuck in the defile. They had advanced with great difficulty owing to heavy sand and sharp defiles. The bullocks were inferior, and no extra harness for the animals; but the worst, except the Bolan, is nearly passed. We cannot reach Quetta before the end of the month. Notwithstanding the hard work and exposure, all are in capital spirits. To repeat this route would be a mistake, as every day it is becoming evident that Shikarpore is the proper basis for the Quetta force.

The Beloochees refuse to bring camels, which is most serious; for as winter is coming, it is plain that the camels will die in the Bolan. Colonel Sandeman recommends coercive measures for enforcing the Khan's orders, that the tribes should supply our wants, by sending out parties of sowars to collect camels and supplies.

THE KURRUM COLUMN.

KOHAT, Nov. 8.

The Kurrum column is now complete, and if an answer to the *ultimatum* is not received or is unsatisfactory, it is believed that the column will cross the British border about the 20th instant. One month's supplies are collected at Thull.

THE CHINESE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

An Imperial edict issued at Peking orders the organisation of the conquered territories of Kashgaria and Sungaria, and orders also that all foreign traders and others in Yarkund be given safe conduct to their countries, and that the surrender of Beg Kuli and other fugitives, who have escaped into Russian territory, be demanded from the Russian Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND THE AMIR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its special correspondent at Berlin stating that several thousand former Russian officers and soldiers have been permitted by the Russian Government to enter the service of the Amir of Afghanistan.

TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £29,500,000, showing a decrease of £7,000,000. The returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,250,000, showing a decrease of £1,000,000.

The Himalaya, having on board Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, has arrived at Cyprus.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Mongolia, with the outward English Mails of the 25th ult. left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday, and the same Company's s. s. Australia left for Galle and Calcutta at 5 a. m.

LONDON, Nov. 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with more business doing and supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1 7 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	50⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,700,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Bills Discounted	£22,100,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Bullion	£25,600,000	Inc. £ 200,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34¼ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 8, 7 A.M.

Mail Steamer Venetia from China arrived.

REINFORCEMENTS AT ALI MUSJID.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

An official report from Peshawur mentions that heavy artillery practice is going on at Ali Musjid. Also that three more guns, escorted by 100 Infantry, have arrived at Ali Musjid.

THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

It is now generally understood that the Bombay Brigade of General Primrose's command will consist of—

1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad.
19th Regiment N. I., Kutrachee.
1st Beloochees (27th N. I.), Jacobabad.
33rd Regt., Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

These regiments being already all stationed in Sind can be assembled quickly, and with the least expense, at Sukkur, the place of rendezvous.

The Government of Bombay is collecting 10,000 camels at Sukkur, and, if supplies can be collected in sufficient quantities, General Primrose's force will probably spend next summer at Quetta.

We learn with much regret that it is settled that Sir Alexander Taylor succeeds General Crommelin as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. So General Strachey has gratified his spite against Sir M. Kennedy, a "broad gauge" engineer, by keeping him out of the promotion he had so well deserved. This last triumph of the Stracheys exhibits in a very painful light the perfect helplessness of Lord Lytton in matters of administration and his careless ingratitude for services rendered to him.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Mahableshwur on the 22nd inst. His Excellency travels by way of Belgaum and Vingorla.

MR. HODGKINSON, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to act as a Commissioner in British Burmah in place of Colonel Sladen.

THE contest between Messrs. Gaddum & Co. and Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. to secure the office of secretaries and treasurers to the Mofussil Company, in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., seems likely to end in landing the shareholders in a profitless litigation in the High Court. At a meeting held on the 5th inst., Messrs. C. A. Winter and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the scrutineers, submitted their report on the poll taken on the proposition that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be appointed secretaries and treasurers in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., with a statement of the objections which each scrutineer took to the admission of certain proxies; and the meeting was adjourned to enable the chairman (Mr. T. H. Moore) to consult the solicitor to the company before he authoritatively declared for or against the proposition. Mr. Moore took legal advice, and at an adjourned meeting held yesterday he declared that the resolution was lost. Mr. Winter protested against the chairman's declaration both as a scrutineer and as a shareholder, and hinted at the possibility of his finding it necessary to carry the matter before the High Court. We hear that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. take immediate proceedings in the High Court.

YESTERDAY, at the adjourned Corporation Meeting, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee made a gross attack—gross because so utterly unfounded—on Mr. Kirkham, in retaliation for the "wigging" administered to him on Wednesday. The allegation made by Mr. Nowrojee was that Mr. Kirkham had been guilty of inconsistency, or, as he put it, of "blowing hot and cold," and in support of this charge he referred to a remark made by Mr. Kirkham at a Town Council meeting in 1877, when the question of increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops was being discussed. Mr. Nowrojee, with a newspaper cutting before him, stated that Mr. Kirkham was reported by the *Bombay Gazette* to have said on that occasion that "Mr. Rowe must be a great genius or an impostor, or else there must have been a great swindle practised in previous years;" and Mr. Nowrojee, after making a great deal of the injury done to Mr. Rowe's feelings by the slur on his character, accused Mr. Kirkham of having practised other than he preached on Wednesday last, when he insisted so strongly that members of the Corporation and Town Council ought not to constitute themselves judges of the personal merits of executive officers of the Municipality. While Mr. Nowrojee was speaking, Mr. Kirkham several times protested that there must be some mistake, because he had always held a high opinion of Mr. Rowe, and was quite sure he had never abused him in any way; and after his accuser had concluded he got hold of the newspaper cutting to which Mr. Nowrojee had been referring, and read the paragraph in which the words given above occurred. It then appeared plainly that Mr. Kirkham had never imputed any misconduct to Mr. Rowe in any way, and that Mr. Nowrojee had put a gross misconstruction on his remarks. The paragraph read as follows:—"Mr. Kirkham said it was for that reason he had asked the Council not to prejudge the case. It was easy to say that Mr. Rowe must be a great genius or an impostor, or else there must have been a great swindle practised in previous years; but there might be a third, a fourth, or even a fifth alternative, and he begged the Council would wait and see," &c., &c. Of course the feeling of the meeting was very strong and in favour of Mr. Kirkham, everybody present no doubt agreeing with him that they had "never heard a careless charge more triumphantly refuted." When the estimates for the Engineers' Department were reached, the Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mandlik broached the question of the continuation of Mr. Braham in the service of the Municipality as Deputy Executive Engineer, and on his motion it was resolved that the estimates should be passed on the understanding that the original arrangement is resorted to, the pay of the Deputy Executive Engineer (Mr. Braham) being fixed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem, to include the contribution to Government on account of pension fund, and that the whole of the pay of the Executive Engineer on special duty be charged, as heretofore, to the Drainage and Water works Loans." This motion was voted against by only four members—Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and Fazulbhoy Cassumbhny Gangiee.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has sent some special messages to the Viceroy through General Daly, offering any aid or service that may be useful to the Government. Put in this form the offer is somewhat general and indefinite. Maharaja Scindia holds the rank of a general officer in the British and Indian armies, and is a chief of known soldierly instincts and tendencies. That he should have been the first to tender the services of a brigade to be detached from the Gwalior Lashkar would only have been what was expected of him. It is not easy to see from public scenes in these matters, but the general impression on the public mind seems to be that in this matter Maharaja Scindia has in some way fallen short of his reputation and of the expectations formed of him.

THE *Pioneer* says that General Sir Sam Browne's division, with the division at Hasan Abdal under General Maude, will constitute the Peshawur Valley Force. The native contingents from the Sikh States will probably be brigaded at Hasan Abdal.

THE *Statesman*:—"We hear from Simla"—it is not stated on what authority—"an account of the Amir's letter, which, if correct, explains why it has not been published. The Amir says that he has always been desirous of the friendship of the British Government, but that he has been forced to hold himself aloof from it because its policy was perpetually changing. Lord Mayo had one policy, Lord Lytton another, and so forth; and he has no guarantee that if he accepted Lord Lytton's propositions, a new Governor General would not reverse them, and try to force upon him something different. He says also that the Russians have no alliance with him, and that he did not invite their Embassy to Kabul."

THE *Pioneer*:—The Presbyterian Minister thanked God that He had brought the Pope into great trouble, and prayed that He would be graciously pleased to increase the same. This is the kind of feeling one has on hearing of "a serious rebellion in the Kohistan Provinces." And of rebellion in the provinces of Kabul, disaffection in the army, and domestic troubles of kinds we may expect to hear a good deal now. Not that rebellion and disaffection have never been unknown in Kabul; but they used to excite no attention in India, nor were they of any consequence to us. However the relative importance of things is changed, and a rebellion in the Kohistan may be of more momento to the Indian Government than a telegram from the Governor of Madras or a bill in the Legislative Council. The Kohistan is a district north of Kabul and south of the Hindu Kush. The name is literally "The mountainous district." The Kohistanis are Tajiks by race, Suni Mahomedans by faith, and bandits by profession.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—It is, we think, a good sign when the commercial fleet of India shows signs of increase not only in numbers, but in efficiency also. Development in this direction appears to us to indicate that in spite of fluctuations the normal condition of the trade of India is one of continuous growth. We are glad to hear on good authority that the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, has contracted for an addition of 20,000 tons to the capacity of their already noble fleet. When the new vessels thus ordered are added to those already belonging to this great company, it will take rank amongst the first, if not, indeed, as the first marine corporation in the world. As the Indian trade has spread and ramified so has this company extended the sphere of its operations. Its gradual expansion from the days when it owned but two vessels may therefore be taken as a fair and appropriate measure of the expansion of the commerce of this country. But while the company has never been slack to extend its operations to the neighbours of India, its chief merit must always rest in the way it has served and fostered the coasting trade of the peninsula. It would be a curious and profitable study of the development of Indian commerce to find how many of the ports along the Indian coast owe their importance to the energy and enterprise of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

THE *Pioneer*:—On Wednesday evening, the 13th, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and Oudh will present, at the Kaiser Bagh, the picture H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sent out to the Talukdars to testify his appreciation of the reception they gave him when he came to Lucknow. The opportunity will be taken to present khillats as a recognition to those Talukdars who have shown themselves good landlords and have done well by their ryots in the recent distress. There will be fireworks and illuminations. On the 8th and 9th His Honor will hold Durbars at Lucknow, and on the 15th will open the Canning College.

THE *Madras Times*:—We are glad to learn that the Government, in regard to the gold industry, as soon as assured facts have been ascertained, will take the earliest opportunity of publishing the information which Mr. Brough Smyth may have collected. His Grace in Council has taken the opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which Mr. Smyth is receiving from proprietors in the Wynaad. With this promise before us we may look for the results being made public, as "assured facts" have already been ascertained.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY has reason to be proud of the approbation his appearance and style of conversation excited in a correspondent (evidently a native) of a Madras paper, who writes about his Lordship as follows:—"Is it true that the Hon'ble Justice Bayley, of the Bombay High Court, is travelling in the southern districts of this Presidency? How is it that no notice has been taken of him by the local papers? If his Lordship smiles at my scepticism (if he happens to read these lines), he will have the gratification that European travellers are closely watched in these days of Russian intrigue. I met him on the 26th ultimo on the railway platform at the Maniochi junction on his way from Palamcottah to Madura. I had two copies of the *Madras Times* in my hands, and his Lordship asked me whether I would allow him to have a look into the papers. Coming to know from his Madrassee servant that the gentleman was a High Court Judge of Bombay, I entered into a conversation with him. He asked very interesting questions about the native Christians, the character and feeling of the Mussulmans here, and the influence of the Brahmins. His questions of the transport facilities of Tuticorin are suggestive of its strategical importance. He was to return to Palamcottah again, according to his servant's account, as he found it healthy and pleasant. He is simple in habits, affable in disposition, and his intellect is somewhat of a political and strategical turn."

THE *Pioneer's* correspondent of Peshawur writes:—I think you are aware that the rifles of this regiment (Rifle Brigade) have just been sighted by the Instructor of Musketry, Mr. Francis Howard, to be effective at a distance of more than 2,000 yards. The experiments which have been tried with this queen of weapons, the Henry-Martini, have been most interesting. A considerable number of improvised targets were so arranged at a distance of 2,100 yards as to represent the advanced guard of an approaching enemy. I do not know the maximum range of the Afghan Jezail, which was held to be so superior to the old Brown Bess. But the Afghans would have been astounded if they had witnessed the havoc wrought on the mimic foe as volley after volley was fired by a party of twenty of the Rifle Brigade from that enormous distance. To the non-military mind it is almost inconceivable that a rifle should be effective against troops at a distance of nearly a mile and a half. Yet such is the case, and as all our British foot regiments are armed, I understand, with this splendid arm, the chances are enormously increased that an Afghan campaign will be short and sharp, and that the advance, which was formerly achieved with so much ease by our old commanders, will present no insuperable difficulties to our generals now.

THE new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta (Dr. Paul Goethals) was installed on Monday. The *Indian Daily News* says:—The Church itself was very handsomely decorated with evergreens, which were twined round the pillars and the entrance, and otherwise disposed throughout the building; while a profusion of banners belonging to the several confraternities (among which the heraldic insignia of the Archbishop was conspicuously displayed), tended to relieve the edifice of its ordinary sombre appearance. The space on which the altar stands was draped in crimson cloth from roof to basement and had a very fine effect. The ceremonial of installation and investiture took place in the usual form adopted in the Roman Catholic Church, and His Grace was conducted to his seat, robed, mitred, and his crozier borne before him to the sanctuary by the leading dignitaries who had assisted in performing the rites of induction into his new charge, and the *Te Deum* was sung by the whole of the clergy.

A SERIOUS outbreak of cholera has (says the *Pioneer*) occurred at the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal. On Thursday last one pupil died, and on the following day five other cases were reported, of which two ended fatally. As no cause could be assigned for the appearance of the disease, it was very wisely determined to move to new quarters, and the pupils to the number of between thirty and forty were taken to the opposite end of the station and lodged in houses about 300 yards from the Boys' School at Longview. Early on Saturday morning another death took place, but after mid-day no further cases were reported. Eight or nine patients were still under treatment on Monday, of whom three were said to be in a dangerous state. The school authorities, after the first deaths, sent a precautionary telegram to the parents of the scholars asking them to remove their children, and this advice has been at once acted upon in most cases. The children will thus lose two of the best months in the hills, but their friends' anxiety to send them home is very natural. The matron and her assistants did all in their power to relieve and nurse the sick, and the Civil Surgeon was in almost constant attendance. The Boys' School escaped scotfree. The military medical authorities, it appears, objected very strongly to the removal of the children to the east end of the station as likely to endanger the health of the depot, and the matter has been referred to Government.

THE British ship Dunallistair, Captain Sangster, which arrived at Singapore on the 16th Oct., made the voyage from Cardiff in the remarkably short period of 81 days.

THE *Daily News*:—The death of Bishop Dupanloup removes from the Catholic Church in France the ablest and most conspicuous ecclesiastic its later days have known. Mgr. Dupanloup was, like one of Mr. Browning's heroes, "ever a fighter." He was always in controversy—religious, political, or personal. Mgr. Dupanloup was undoubtedly a man of great eloquence as well as force of character, although his style of speaking did not show to the best advantage in a political assembly. Our Paris correspondent justly describes him as the "old Liberal" spirit of the anti-Republicans in the Senate. To outsiders he must seem a bigoted Churchman, but many Ultramontanes, M. Louis Veuillot among them, were accustomed to regard him as a sort of disguised Liberal. He was opposed in the beginning to some of the later dogmas promulgated by the Church of Rome, and although he bowed his head in absolute submission when the time came, he was never forgiven the liberty he had taken in venturing during even a moment to think for himself. Rome never rewarded his zeal and his abilities with her higher honours.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—The following copy of a memo. is the result of the frequent onslaughts made on poor Thomas Atkins when on sentry by the famed Aldershot ghost:—"To Commanders of Guards.—Memorandum.—You will carefully explain to your sentries at every relief between retreat and reveile that they are on no account to fire their rifles at anyone who does not answer the challenge, pointing out to the sentries the great danger there is of their bullet injuring others than the person for whom it was intended; and also that any person being shot would probably result in the trial of the sentry shooting him by a civil court upon a very serious charge. Sentries may use their utmost endeavours to capture anybody interfering with them or their posts, and in self-defence may use their bayonets, but in that case only.—By order, E. G. Curzon, Assistant Adjutant-General.—Aldershot, October 4, 1878." That such an order should be necessary passes our comprehension, and we must confess that it does not by any means speak well for the guardians of the camp that such a pest should be allowed to roam at large for so many years. People are beginning to think the ghost is one of the Staff, and so, perhaps, do not like to catch him. About four nights since he made his appearance in the Queen's Pavilion Grounds, and the sentry fired at him, but of course missed his object. The "ghost"—for such he is described to be—bounded over the enclosure pailings "like a deer," and although lost to sight he was "to memory dear," for he had previously pelted the sentry with stones. This latter amusement is a novel feature in the pranks played by this wonderful spirit.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The panic in the shares of the various gas companies seems to have somewhat subsided, and it is probable that the alarm created when the report of Mr. Edison's invention first reached this country was to a great extent aggravated by those who took advantage of the prevailing feeling. That electricity will eventually supplant gas for many if not most purposes of lighting there may be very little reason to doubt, and certainly any change in the present system can scarcely fail to be to the advantage of the public. But if the shareholders and directors of the existing companies are reasonably active and enterprising they ought to be able to secure their property from any grave depreciation by obtaining the best patents to be had and applying them to their existing machinery. If the new light is cheaper more of it will be used, and those who have at hand the easiest methods of distribution will certainly possess a great advantage over those who come newly into the field. The chief danger in matters of this kind usually arises from the fact that directors often shut their eyes to the imminence of serious competition until they find that their wares are swept out of the market by the agency they at first derided.

FEW Englishmen have probably ever heard of Monsignor Alessandro Asinari, who died the other day in Rome. In truth, though he had filled the post of Papal Nuncio at the Court of Brussels, and had discharged this duties in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of his employers, yet he had none of the pushing qualities which, as a rule, are necessary to the making of a great political or ecclesiastical reputation. But those who knew him were fully aware of his extraordinary merit. Possessed of more than respectable abilities, he was yet chiefly to be admired as the very impersonation of moral rectitude. As a lover of truth, he came up to the standard of Epaminondas, as will be seen by the following story, for which the *Fanfulla* is responsible:—On his recall from Brussels, as he was journeying towards Rome, Monsignor Asinari was stopped by brigands near Viterbo. Purses having been duly delivered up and the carriage conscientiously searched, the chief of the brigands turned to the prelate and asked him if he had concealed anything. Monsignor Asinari replied that he had 8,000f. in gold stowed away under some soiled linen. One is sorry to be obliged to add that the brigands took the money. True or not,-such a story could obviously have been told only of a man remarkable for habits of veracity. But more than one moralist, including the robust-minded Paley, would probably have considered the prelate's conduct as a trifle Quixotic. If it were permissible to hide the money at all, it was surely lawful to keep up the concealment. However, we need be under no apprehension of Monsignor Asinari's example being followed to a dangerous extent.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT GOLD COINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Will you permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the dangers of the present *laissez faire* policy of the Government of India in currency matters, viewed in the light of the decisions of the late International Monetary Congress.

The delegates of the different European States, after considering the proposals made by America for joint action in the adoption of a double standard system of currency, arrived at the following conclusions—(1) "that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary rôle of silver as well as of gold, but that the choice between the employment of one or the other of the two metals or the simultaneous employment of both, should be according to the special position of each State or group of States; (2) that the question of the limitation of the mintage of silver should also be left to the free decision of each State or group of States according to the particular position in which it is placed, especially as the disturbances of late in the silver market have variously affected the monetary position of different countries; (3) that in view of the divergence of opinion which has been manifested, and of the impossibility even for States having the double standard to take any engagement relative to the unlimited mintage of silver, there is no ground for discussing the question of an international ratio of value between the two metals."

The Conference did not decide that it was impossible from a purely economic point of view to fix a permanent ratio of value between gold and silver; but the English representatives and others held this opinion, Mr. Goschen declaring that "he considered an international ratio of value between the two metals as impossible in practice, theory, and science;" and the *Economist* and all other authoritative journals confirm this statement, and affirm that even the universal adoption of bimetallism would not prevent serious fluctuations in the value of the metals, or prevent the cheaper metal driving the dearer out of circulation.

With regard to the diminution in the value of the rupee, the Government of India declare that "although it is most desirable in the interest of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India interchanges commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh table equilibrium of the precious metals be attained; and they have resolved to give what they call the 'natural forces' at work in the Indian currency free play, in hopes that they will adjust matters.

This decision is likewise applauded by the *Economist* and other English authorities, and 'Nature's own cure' is still the favourite panacea for the prevention of a further fall in the value of the rupee, and future fluctuation in the ratio of the metals; but it requires little acquaintance with the workings of currency to perceive that the views held by the English Press on these two kindred questions, are diametrically opposed to one another, and that if "no legislation however universal" can prevent fluctuations in the ratio of value between gold and silver, then the retention of a silver standard in India will be disastrous in the extreme. It is true there is a 'natural' ratio of value between gold and silver proportional to their relative cost of production at the most poorly paying mines, which it is necessary to work in order to obtain the required supply of both, but this natural ratio is in reality one of the most fluctuating of values, as there is no branch of industry in which greater risks are incurred than in mining; and the fact is that the forces which have hitherto kept gold and silver the best variable in value of all commodities have been artificial ones. The two great steadying forces in former years were the double standard apparatus of the Latin Union, and the free open coinage machinery of other great nations. When silver mining became more productive and less expensive, these artificial arrangements forced the countries possessing a silver or double standard to take more of the metal of diminished value. In the one case the cheaper metal drove out the dearer, and in the other case extra supplies were wanted, not because the countries required extra metal to meet fresh demands, but because free open coinage arrangements make currency media like all other commodities flow to that any diminution in the value of the material of which they are composed decreases the efficiency of the instruments (coin); and the less work each coin can perform, the greater the number required, and an increase in the demand for metal tends to raise its value. It is plain, therefore, that double standard arrangements and open coinage arrangements in countries possessing a silver standard, both tend to diminish any fall in the value of silver relatively to gold; but it should be equally evident that the double standard apparatus has much the greater power of this kind, because countries possessing a coinage consisting of two metals, have not only more coin to be devised in order that the nature of each may be made patent to all. The change from gold coin to paper will not cause any great break in English habits; and in no State arrangements are the public more submissive to experts and authorities than in currency matters.

Akyab, 26th October 1878. A. M. LINDSAY.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

LIKE her sister colonies, Western Australia offers every advantage for the settler desirous of following an agricultural or pastoril life; but the new comer, like his predecessors, unless he has sufficient capital to purchase a farm or station ready made, will have to go further a field, and there, after building his log hut, he will have to commence clearing and fencing, and he must make up his mind to go in for ten years at least of hard work and self-denial, during which his live stock will increase, and he will, at the sacrifice of many of the comforts of civilization, gradually become wealthy. Having such an immense area of country, the Government of this colony are very desirous of attracting by every means in their power population; hence their land, timber, pastoral, and mining regulations are most liberal.

The colony is divided into four districts, such as the Central, Northern, the Central Eastern, and the South Eastern, and the Crown lands of these districts are classed generally as town, suburban, rural, and universal. Town and suburban, lots are to be sold by public auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Governor in council. Waste or rural lands are to be sold at not less than ten shillings an acre; the minimum acreage of rural sections to be forty acres. Lands for special occupation can be taken up in sections of not less than one hundred acres nor more than five hundred, upon conditions of deferred payments and improvements, at the price of ten shillings per acre. Licenses for pre-emptive rights are issued at the annual fee of one shilling per acre, to be paid in advance; but during the currency of the licence, the person to whom it is granted must not transfer his right, but must within his term enclose at least a good fence and effectually clear at least one-fourth of the area. Having satisfied the Commissioner of Crown Lands of this point, he may at the end of the three years obtain a grant from the Crown upon paying the balance of seven shillings per acre; failing in this, he may obtain a lease of seven years at a yearly rental of one shilling per acre. In other words, a man may purchase an estate of five hundred acres and pay for it in ten years by annual payments. Then there are particular advantages offered for the encouragement of the growth of timber, planting orchards, gardens and the establishment of industries such as sericulture, which latter is likely to prove a great success. Pastoral lands are leased for not less than fourteen years and not exceeding twenty-one years, seven and sixpence shillings for the remainder of the lease for each thousand acres. The land to be selected in blocks of not less than one thousand acres. The fees charged for licences to cut timber are £20 for any quantity not exceeding 640 acres of land, or £40 for 1,280 acres; the licence does not allow the cutting and removing of logs and piles, for which there is the charge of £5 per month for each pair of sawyers employed.

Mineral licenses—and the mineral wealth of this colony is of vast extent and quite undeveloped—may be obtained by payment of a registration fee of two shillings and six pence to search for two years for minerals on Crown lands. Leases may then be granted for not less than twenty and not exceeding two hundred acres of land for ninety-nine years at a rental of five shillings per annum for each acre, and this land may be purchased outright at £3 per acre on the person applying satisfying the Commissioner that he has or will put up proper buildings for working the mine. There are also grants of fifty acres to all volunteers who have served continuously for a period of five years; grants of twenty acres to each pensioner introduced with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government; free grants to immigrants under certain conditions. In point of fact, the great aim and object of the Government is to attract population, and no more liberal regulations exist in any other of the British colonies.

In the town nearly all trades and professions are represented, and the man of superior ability is soon discovered, and take his place in the front rank either of Divinity, Law, or Physic. The skilled artizan commands good wages, and, if sober and temperate, is sure of success. I am constantly meeting with one whom ten years ago I knew as working labourers and mechanics, who now live on their own property and in their own houses, and who have risen to be their own master, and employ labour. I would particularly address the time-expired and discharged Bri ish soldier in India, desirous of settling down in the Australian colonies, as from their former habits of discipline they are the most likely to form good colonists. They should try to secure passages by sailing ships to the port of Fremantle, as cheaper than by steamer, although a second class passage by P. and O. steamer may be secured in Calcutta to King George's Sound for £20; but then they will have to reship again by the coasting steamer to Fremantle, which will cost £6 more. If intending emigrants will communicate with me what their intentions and objects are, I will do my best to serve them. In my next I purpose pointing out what investments the colony offers for capitalists. CHAS. H. COMPTON.

MEDICAL REMUNERATION.—Doctor: "Um! Most insolent!" (To his Wife): "Listen to this, my dear." (Reads letter aloud): "'Sir,—I enclose a P. O. Order for thirteen shillings to the sixpence, hoping it will do me as good as your two very small bottles of "Physic" did me.'" —*Punch.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Upon the subject of the appointment of the new President of the Royal Academy, Mr. H. Schutz Wilson, writing from the London Arts Club, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

SIR,—In a very short time the members of the Royal Academy will have to fill up the representative post left vacant by the death of Sir Francis Grant. Whatever currents of feeling may at the moment be at work within the Academy itself, the question of the appointment of a successor is, as I venture to maintain, one of the very greatest interest to art, to the public, and indeed to the nation. I ask leave to submit through your columns to the consideration of the public that there is within the Academy one man who would make an ideal president. That man is Frederick Leighton, R.A. Mr. Leighton is eminent in his art; he is a gentleman of most graceful manners and of the most winning courtesy; he is a man of social distinction, and the master of many tongues. His appointment would be as much liked abroad as it would be (of this I am certain) by artists, and the art-world at home. Mr. Leighton is full of devotion to his noble art. He stands outside of all cliques or coteries, and is as far above all suspicion as Cæsar required that his wife should be. He has, in a quite exceptional degree, all the essential qualifications, and all the lighter graces requisite for this truly representative post; and I trust that you will permit me, in the interest of art, and of the nation, thus to advocate his selection for the vacant office.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,—H. Schutz Wilson. London Arts Club.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PRINCE BISMARK AND THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

(*La Perseveranza*, Milan, Oct. 13.)

IN the discussion which took place on Wednesday in the German Reichstag with regard to the Anti-Socialist Bill, the principal interest lies in the oratorical duel between Prince Bismark and Herr Sonnemann, the editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Prince was merciless to the representative of the irreconcilable city on the Main; with the finest craftiness, "worthy of Don Basilio," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, he denounced Herr Sonnemann to the German people as a French agent, while declaring that he could not believe him to be such. The incident was a noisy one, and will have a pendant. As regards the Bill itself the Prince said nothing new; he amplified some points in his former speech; he sketched the history of the developement of Socialism; he expounded the reasons of its progress, of its audacity and excesses, placing amongst those reasons the mildness of the Penal Code and the disuse of capital punishment. "Therefore," said he, alluding to Hodel's execution, "we are exceedingly grateful to the Emperor for having finally shown by an example that authority can still use the sword"—words on which the abolitionists will do well to ponder. In the ardour of the struggle and in the heat of passion Prince Bismarck did not, however, lose sight of his goal. He had come to the Reichstag to gain votes for the Anti-Socialist Bill, and therefore he was most amiable towards the parties from which he hopes to obtain them; he caressed the Conservatives and the National Liberals, and promised them that he would loyally enforce the law; in a truly oratorical outburst, he asked them whether they had more fear of him than of the Socialists, giving them to understand that in that case he could not remain at his post. The speech produced the desired effect, and the *Kolnische Zeitung* regards the passing of the Bill as assured. The Government says that paper, that it has need of the support of the National Liberals, who are only too glad to give it. The Government, it adds, would have need of their support even if, by a reconciliation with Rome, it succeeded in breaking up the Centre party for the aims of that party are rather political than religious, and the majority of its members would not pass under the banner of Prince Bismarck.

(*National Zeitung*, Berlin, Oct. 10.)

After the speech delivered by the Imperial Chancellors yesterday, there can hardly be any further doubt about the passing of the Anti Socialist Bill, essentially in the form in which it came from the hands of the Commission. Prince Bismarck called upon the National Liberals, Conservatives, and Free Conservatives to come to an understanding about the provisions which are still in dispute; he promised his full support to the provisions on which they may come to terms, and though he would have preferred the Bill in its original shape, he is a sufficiently practical politician to accept what is immediately attainable, and to postpone further measures till experience shown how the present Bill will work. . . . As for the passage of arms between Prince Bismarck and Herr Sonnemann, we think that the Imperial Chancellor attributed too much importance to the speech of the latter gentleman; the recriminations in which Prince Bismarck indulged against the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are incapable of proof, and therefore in making them he entered upon dangerous ground, whatever one may think of the political action of the paper in question.

(*Journal des Debats*, Paris, Oct. 11.)

Among the perils to which Prince Bismarck declared Germany to be exposed he, as usual, placed the foreign one in the first rank. He followed tradition, and France was introduced, indirectly, it is true, into his argument, as a means of rallying all the Conservative parties under the same flag. We were by no means surprised to see ourselves mixed up in this affair, although in reality we had taken as little part in it as possible. The French journals have only touched on the law against the Socialists in general terms. Some have criticised it; others have approved of it. As for ourselves, we preserved a middle course between the two opinions, and in fact we were more favourable to Prince Bismarck's bill than to that of the committee. It appears, however, that the French semi-official press, by a singular coincidence, was quite in accord with the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and that the editor of that journal, the Deputy Sonnemann, spoke in the Reichstag as a Frenchman, a partisan of ideas of revenge, might have done. Prince Bismarck informed us that "the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes often, several days beforehand, communications which are afterwards revealed by diplomatic reports as expressing the opinion of the French Government on the internal situation of Germany." We hold the German diplomatists in too high esteem; some of them have given us too many proofs of acuteness and perspicuity, to believe that they represent in their official reports the opinions of a journal of the government as in perfect conformity with those of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We read that journal from time, to time we know its ideas, and we have followed the discussions in which it has been engaged; but we have never remarked that it in any way resembled the semi-official journals, unless Prince de Bismarck looks on the *Marseillaise* and the *Lanterne* as the type of them. The reactionary parties in France do, indeed, occasionally that the *Marseillaise* and the *Lanterne* even the *Pere Duchesne*, sometimes during its short existence, are the most authentic organs of the Cabinet; but we do not think that such a view is general in Germany, or that Prince de Bismark in particular is so simple as to share it. Probably the passage in the speech we addressed rather to M Sonnemann than to France, and the Chancellor, following one of his old practices, has not hesitated before any means to compromise a troublesome adversary. We are neither for nor against M. Sonnemann. We will only remark one thing in the words of Prince de Bismarck—the avowal that France is delivered from the scourge of Socialism. Whatever may have been the means employed the evil has disappeared, and has emigrated to Germany, Russia, and elsewhere. We may also say that the internal situation of France is excellent; we are in no danger ourselves, and we create none to our neighbours.

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

SPEAKING as laymen, we are disposed to say that parsons and playwrights will always be antagonists, for the simple reason that the two are rivals. The time was when even Society looked upon actors and actresses with repugnance and reprobation, and as the purveyors of a mere or less illicit article. Christian burial was refused them by the clergy with the approbation of the lay world. But when once acting became a source of national amusement, such treatment of actors and actresses was no longer possible. When Adrienne Le Couvreur died, and the Archbishop of Paris and the Cure of Saint Sulpice made a difficulty about her interment in consecrated ground, Cardinal de Fleury observed, "Il faudra la faire enlever la nuit et enterrer avec le moins de scandale que faire se pourra." Then it was that Voltaire, giving utterance to a wide-spread sentiment, wrote the famous lines—

"Sitot qu'elle n'est plus, elle est donc criminelle,
Elle a charme le monde, et vous l'en punissez!"

We have got far beyond that stage. An accomplished actor or actress of irreproachable reputation, not only obtains admission to what is called "good society," but in any churchyard, and this alteration in the feeling of the world towards the dramatic profession has materially modified the sentiments of the Church towards it. But the feeling still subsists that the Church and the Stage are rivals; and the feeling is a sound one. They are both teachers; it might be said they are both preachers; and they preach radically different doctrines. The morality of the Stage, where it would be allowed by the clergy to be moral at all, is natural; its religion is natural and not revelation. The triumph of virtue represented by the English and Protestant actors would be as much appreciated by a Spanish and Roman Catholic audience as by spectators that were Protestant and English, and the same result would be obtained if the audience consisted of intelligent Hindoos or Chinese. A kindred antagonism may be observed between thoughtful and ardent clergymen who do not happen to be Bishops, and modern literature. Men of letters are, as Thackeray said, week-day preachers, and the Sunday preacher does not quite like the look of them. The

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2. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed to wind up the Company, and his or their remuneration be fixed.
3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 6,25,000, divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 250 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, fishtures, effects, rights, assets, cash, credits, business and good-will of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration of such sale, assignment, and transfer, as aforesaid, 476 Shares in such new Company of Rs. 250 each fully paid up for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of one share in the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall, for every share held by him at the date of such sale, receive two shares of Rs. 250 each fully paid up in the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid be made by the Liquidator or Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
4. That (if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised solely by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed be, and he or they are hereby, empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to take, if need be, for the purpose of working the Mills, any temporary loans to be repaid in priority from the real estate of the assets of the Company.

And Notice is hereby given, that the draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Company, where it can be inspected at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October 1878.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
FOR THE
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

EXTRACT:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

THOMAS WHITE'S CELEBRATED CAMPAIGNING EQUIPMENT AND FIELD SERVICE KIT.

Specially manufactured to meet the conditions laid down in Army Circular 18th December 1877, Part 3, Page 46.

Also
WHITE'S WATERPROOF VALISE,
Registered No. 6, 31,
and every other requisite for active service,
Can be OBTAINED of
Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, to whom orders should be sent.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
THOMAS WHITE,
Portable Furniture Manufacturer and Army Outfitter,
Aldershot.

Price lists and Illustrated catalogues can be obtained from the Indian Agents, Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

BOLTON AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
THE FORT, BOMBAY, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA

HAVE just unpacked a large selection of TOILET REQUISITES, Viz.:—

Lubin's Scent of all kinds.
" Pomade.
" Cosmetique.
" Soap.
Piver's Scent of all kinds.
" Eau de Cologne in large bottles.
" Ditto in small bottles.
" Pomade.
" Hair Douche.
" Toilet cases complete.
" Scent in cut glass stoppered bottles.
" Quinine Hair Douche.
" Cold Cream.
" Toilet Vinegar.
" Dentifrico Cologne Water.
" Opopanax Hair Oil.
" Eau Dentifrice.
" Brilliantine.
" Bandoline
Le Grand Perfumery of all kinds.
Smyth's and Nephew's Perfumery of all kinds.
Baby's Powder.
Hendrie's Violet Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in boxes.
" Pomade.
" Brilliantine.
" Hair Dye.
" Egg Wash.
" Lime Juice and Glycerine.
" Toilet Vinegar.
" Lavender Water.
" Photochrome.
" Soap in boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Army and Navy, Brown Windsor, Rose, &c.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer.
" Zylo-Balsamum.
Mexican Hair Renewer.
Rossetter's Hair Restorer.
Genuine Eau de Cologne.
Fragrant Florolline.
Dr. Locock's Lotion.
Rowland's Macassar Oil of sizes.
" Kallydor.
" Odonto.
" Enkeania.
" Balm of Columbia.
Cleaver's Cantharides Hair Wash.
" American Bay Rum.
" Trebenee Tooth Powder.
" " Cream.
" Ylangylang.
" Soap in Boxes, viz.:—Honey, Glycerine, Tar, Jockey Club, Glycerine and Cold Cream, Trebene, &c.
Pears' Transparent Soap of all kinds.
Mollar's Sulphur Pomade.
Comman's Arcanum Tooth Paste.
Calvert's Carbolic Soap.
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flower.
Truffitt's Euchrisma.
" Tolu Lotion.
American Bay Leaf Water.
Toilet sets in great variety.
" Bottles "
Glass Powder Boxes.
Powder Puffs of sizes.
Toilet Sponges.
Coal Tar-soap.
McDougal's Carbolic Soap in Bars.
Lloyd's Euxis.
Carbolic Tooth Powder.
Rimmel's Soap in Bars.
" Cosmetique.
" Cherry Tooth Paste.

BOLTON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapements
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs. 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

THE following is Professor GARDNER'S opinion of the 11-year old quality:—

"To RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. "LABORATORY ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, "March 8th, 1878.

"This is to certify that I have carefully analysed a sample of the 'CARLTON WHISKY.' I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance.

"In my opinion this Whisky is of a very high character.

"EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
"Professor of Chemistry,

"Berner's College, London.

The following is the opinion of the CARLTON CLUB as to both qualities, *i.e.*, the 11-year old and the 5-year old Whisky.

Extract of Letter from the Secretary.

"MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whisky you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Spirit has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being MOST EXCELLENT.

"It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

With such commendation we recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

11 Years Old.		5 Years Old.	
Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.
Rs. 33-0	32-0	Rs. 29-0	28-0

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.'s THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
* STAR INDIA BRANDY, Quarts.
* STAR WHITE LABEL, Quarts.
STAR, F. BEAUFORT, Quarts.
** STARS, Quarts.
*** STARS, Quarts.
**** STARS { FLASKS. ½ FLASKS.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

ENGLISH GOODS.
Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriage, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

CLOSING OF THEIR POONA BRANCH.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

From this date all orders should be addressed to their Bombay House.

12th October, 1878.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Do. do	,, 17	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,, 18	per doz Qts.
Do. do	,, 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Lafite	,, 26	,,

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Geisenheimer	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinweln	,, 24	,,
Hochheimer	,, 26	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 28	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 33	,,

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	,, 36	do. large bot.
Do. do	,, 38	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugène Cliequot Reims	,, 40	per doz. qts.
Do. do	,, 45	per case of 2 doz. pints.

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* ..... Rs. 50 per doz. Qts.

BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 22	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,, 20	per doz. Qts.
Pinny and Rogée's well known *** Stars..	,, 30	;;
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	,, 25	per doz.
MARSALA	,, 15	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeswanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agent,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

For Sale,
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, or at the "INDIAN PRINTING PRESS," No. 164, Girgaum.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have determined to CLOSE their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT in the Fort, and from THIS DAY will DISCONTINUE to RECEIVE any ORDERS for making or repairing of Saddlery, Harness, &c. The ready-made articles in stock will be sold at reduced rates.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. tender their thanks to their Customers for their liberal patronage during the last seven years, and at the same time request those who owe their firm MONEY to be kind enough to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 &	25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	..... Rs.	26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,,	36
Do. Frock Coats	,,	40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for ..... Rs. 30

French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for ..... ,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES